VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Kakatiyas of Warangal left an indelible mark in various cultural aspects.

IMPACT ON ARCHITECTURE

→ Rudradaman Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva was built during the reign of Kakatiyas.

→ The temple recently received UNESCO World Heritage status in 2021.

IMPACT ON LITERATURE

→ Kakatiyas promoted literature in Telugu.

→ various vernacular books were written in Telugu.

→ Carnatic music and its lyrics were promoted in Telugu.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tilak played a crucial role in creating national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during national movement.

ROLE OF TILAK

→ Tilak participated in Swadeshi Movement of 1905.

→ He awakened national consciousness by reviving the lost glory of India and showed people how British diminished the glory of our nation.

→ He used religious symbols like Raksha bandhan, Ganesh idols for Ganesh Chaturthi and celebrated Shivaji festivals to emphasise on the might of Marathas like Shivaji

→ Tilak wrote Gita Rahasya, Home to the Arctic → these books created national consciousness.

→ Tilak was an extremist, he gave voice to the masses by propagating extremist methods like boycott and extending Swadeshi Movement to the whole of India

→ He was responsible for Surat split but he reconciliated with the Moderates in Congress during Lucknow session of 1916.

→ Tilak created the Home Rule ~~Rea~~ League in 1916 to bring self-rule in India, along with Annie Beasant.

→ Tilak supported the Chapekar Brothers for their act of killing Rand who was responsible for Plague in Bombay during 1890s.

→ Tilak was sentenced to Mandalay for sedition ~~ag~~ against the government.

Thus, Tilak fought tooth and nail against the British by uniting common masses through his newspaper like Kesari and Maharatta. Thus, he is also called 'Father of Indian Unrest'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 1929 Lahore Session shaped the vision for an independent India in the following way –

- The 1929 Session proclaimed 'Complete Independence' for India.
- It shifted away from the narrative of mere dominion status for India.
- It gave a bill of Fundamental Rights to be provided to the citizens of India.
- These Fundamental rights were later included in Part-III of the Indian Constitution.

→ The session advocated liberty, equality and justice – social, economic and political to the Indian citizens.

→ The session also emphasised on fraternity among Indians.

→ The Session enjoined the State to work for the upliftment of poor and weaker sections of the society. Thus, a welfare socialist state was envisioned.

→ Secularism values were promoted & communal feelings were to be disincentivized.

→ Citizens to uphold and frame their own Constitution and abide by it at all times.

Thus, in this way, Lahore session shaped the vision for Independent India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China and Japan had widely divergent paths.

TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA

- Historical Experiences :-

→ Opium wars with the British
→ China was Part of Silk route
→ China exported tea to British
→ Internal civil war between KMT and Communist Party.

- Path to building modern Nation

→ Communistic Principles adopted
→ State to own and distribute resources
→ Silk Route experience gave china the experience to handle Global value chains (GVC) and logistics
→ Heavy industrialisation
→ Communes Policy benefitted Agriculture
→ Opening of Economy in 1988 by Deng Xiaoping → china is now a leading industrial producer and part of most GVCs.

TRANSFORMATION OF JAPAN

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Historical Experiences

→ Japan allied with Germany during world wars
→ Axis Powers like Japan were defeated in world war
→ Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bomb attacks shattered Japan.
→ ~~Jap~~

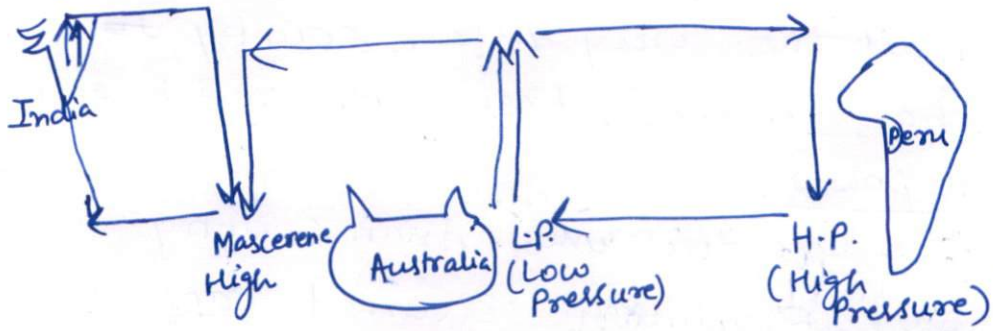
Path to building modern Nation

→ Japan is the only Asian country ~~to~~ which has never been colonised by any foreign power.
→ ~~At~~ Japan is the only Asian country where Industrial Revolution occurred rapidly by building on the innovation of US, UK.
→ Japan signed a Peace Treaty with USA that US would take care of the military needs of Japan and protect her during war.
→ This reduced military expenditure of Japan & Japan could focus on its economic development.
→ Japan used lean production method in automobile production and Toyota became leading car producer.
→ Japan is now an advanced nation and fulfills infrastructural needs of other nations through its ~~Ap~~ JICA and ADB.

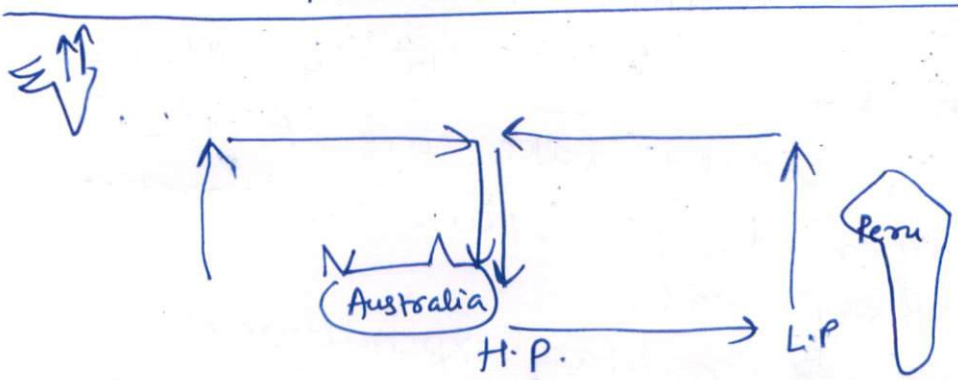
5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Madden-Julian Oscillation occurs in the Central Pacific Ocean. It does not have any adverse impact on the weather and climatic conditions, unlike El Nino which harms weather conditions in India, Australia and Peru.

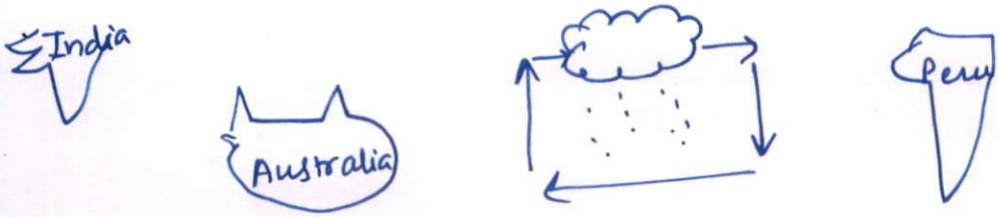


NORMAL OSCILLATION



EL-NINO OSCILLATION

→ The cycle reverses in El-Nino Oscillation & Indian Subcontinent gets poor rain during El-Nino.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MADDEN - JULIAN OSCILLATION (MJO) IN CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN.

IMPACT OF MJO ON INDIAN MONSOON

→ MJO has very limited impact on Indian Monsoon.

→ Due to its minimal impact, the Indian monsoon is not adversely affected.

→ Continuous Indian monsoon occurs and normal crop growth and production occurs.

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Endogenic forces are the forces which originate inside the earth.

TYPES OF ENDOGENIC FORCES

→ Volcanic forces
→ Earthquake forces.
→ Radioactive forces

ROLE IN FORMATION OF LANDFORMS

→ At the mantle-core boundary, radioactive forces originate which lead to divergence of plates, resulting in the formation of mid-oceanic ridges.

→ These radio-active forces can also lead to convergence of plates leading to the formation of :-
- Fold Mountains (like Alps, Himalayas)
- Volcanoes
- Trenches
- Earthquakes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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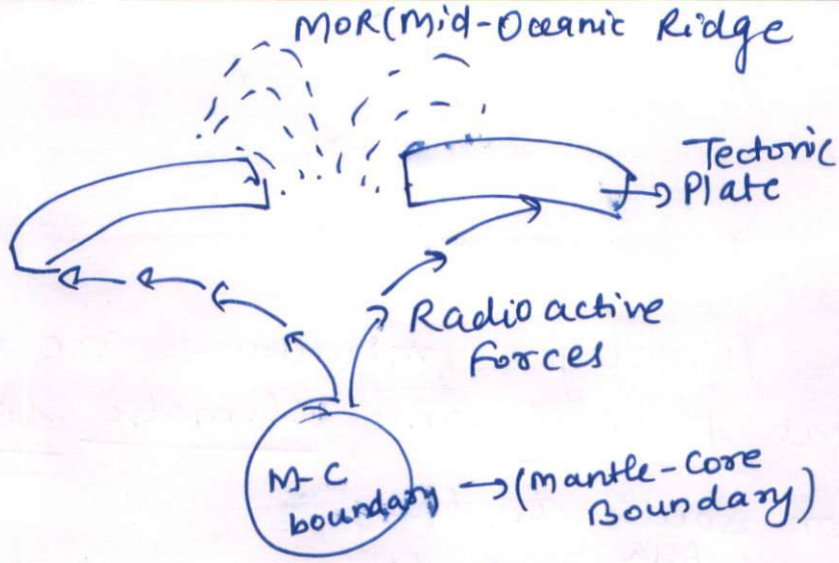
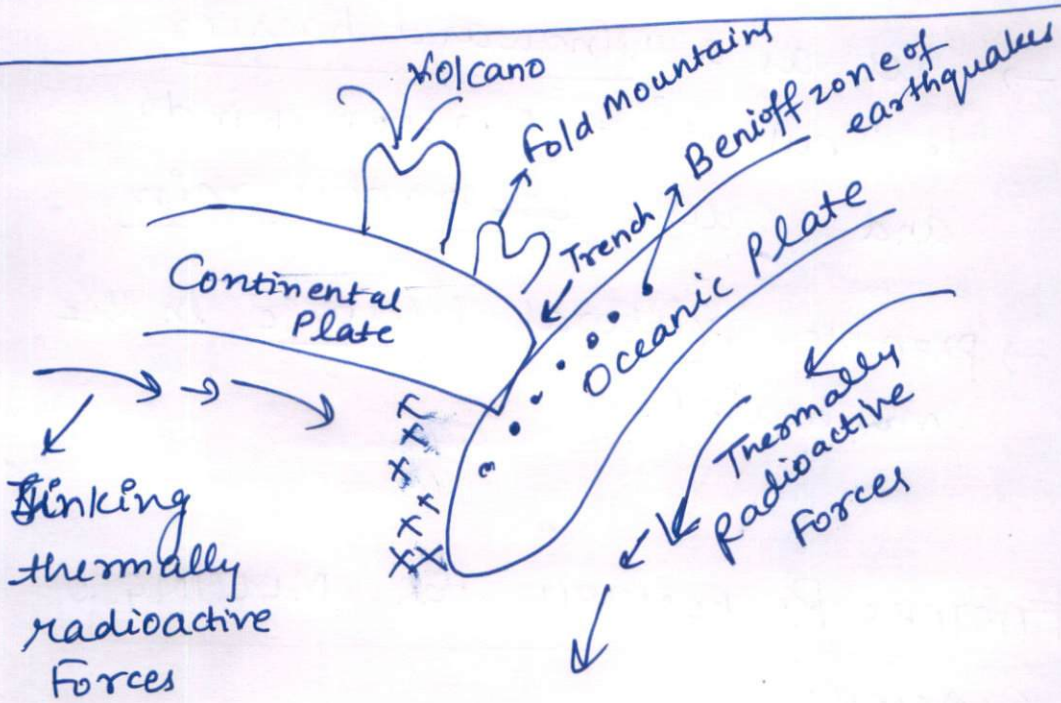


DIVERGENCE OF PLATES



CONVERGENCE OF PLATES

Due to sinking of thermally radioactive forces, oceanic plate which is heavier subducts below continental plate and this leads to formation of volcanoes, trenches. Examples :- Pacific Ocean Ring of fire.

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Himalayan mountains are of great physical and climatic significance for South Asia as they :-

→ prevent cold siberian winds from entering into India.

→ act as a windward barrier to South west Monsoon winds and cause orographic rain.

→ promote pastoral lifestyle in the mountains.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR MELTING OF GLACIERS :-

- Climate Change
- Global Warming
- Inter-glaciation cycles
- Weakening of the cryosphere
- Heat generated due to tectonic movements of Indian and Eurasian Plate

IMPACT OF MELTING OF HIMALAYAN GLACIERS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Frequent floods → loss of life and property

→ Harm to flora and fauna of the region

→ Initially, salinity of the rivers reduce due to glacier melting, benefitting the fishes living below water.

→ Gradually, when there is no more ice left in glaciers to melt, the salinity of the rivers increases, adversely affecting the life below water i.e. fishes

→ Livelihood of fishermen will be in danger.

→ Himalayan glaciers will no longer protect India from cold siberian winds

→ Reduced orographic rain due to less windward effect on melted glaciers.

Thus, it is imperative that we act against Climate Change and global warming so that we can prevent melting of glaciers.

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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COVID-19 has aptly exposed the fragility of Globalisation.

VULNERABILITES EXPOSED BY COVID-19

→ Global Value Chains (GVCs) Came to a halt due to lockdowns in industries

→ Chip and semiconductor shortage affected supply of automobiles and smartphones

→ 'Virus' knows 'no borders' → Pandemic spread across the entire world, thanks to improved transport connectivity.

→ Banning airlines became difficult due to pressures of globalisation.

→ Import of raw materials adversely affected which harmed Indian industries

→ Import of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) affected as India depended majorly on China for its imports of APIs.

→ Vaccine nationalism showed globalisation is a farce.

RETHINKING ON GLOBALISATION KINDLED BY COVID-19

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ DIVERSIFICATION OF GVCs → Japan and Australia and other countries now want to reduce their dependence on china and diversify their GVCs to other locations like India.

→ ATMNIRBHAR BHARAT → Self-reliance is key as during crisis, globalisation or dependence on other countries does not help.

→ EXPAND INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION OF SEMICONDUCTORS and chips through PLI scheme

→ DIVERSIFY ENERGY IMPORTS for energy security and to prevent coal crisis and natural gas crisis.

Thus, it is good that India is enhancing its domestic capabilities of production post-covid. However, it must not shun globalisation completely. It must not be afraid to import. It should import more raw materials and export finished products and benefit from globalisation

9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste leads to social stratification of the society which does more harm than good.

Urbanisation has led to dilution of caste identities in the following ways :-

- Principle of anonymity is more pronounced in urban areas.
- People travel together in a Metro train irrespective of Caste identities
- Congested space in urban areas leads to people living together irrespective of caste.

WAYS IN WHICH CASTE-BASED INEQUITIES ARE STILL MANIFESTED IN URBAN INDIA :-

→ Ghettoisation :- There are colonies meant for higher castes and lower caste people are confined to specific ghettoes in cities.

- CASTE-BASED CONSIDERATIONS still prevail in marriages.
- Caste-based Reservations are still being demanded by erstwhile prosperous castes. Examples:-
  → Jats in Haryana
  → Patidar in Gujarat.
- INTER-CASTE Marriages are still opposed by urban Parents.
  Eg:- Honor killing of a Dalit boy ~~for~~ by the girl's father who belonged to upper caste in an urban area.
- Reservations to certain castes creates a feeling of hatred among those who do not get reservation. Eg:- Indian reservation system does not respect merit and admissions to colleges is determined by caste-based reservation. As a result, ~~man~~ brain-drain occurs from India and the lower castes never get due respect.

In this way, caste-based inequities are still manifested in urban India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Menstruation is the periodic phenomena inside a girl's body which is necessary to develop her reproductive abilities.

Despite its huge importance, it is looked down upon in the society.

MYTHS AND TABOOS ASSOCIATED

→ Women get evil spirits into them during menstruation
→ Inauspicious event
→ Ill omen for the Society

EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM SOCIO-CULTURAL LIFE

→ Women are denied entry to temples
Eg:- Sabrimala Temple
→ Women are asked to remain confined to homes in a small room

during menstruation.

→ Women are discouraged from attending social events and gatherings during menstruation.

→ Their cultural participations in fairs, school events, festivals gets reduced during menstruation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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STEPS TO COMBAT TABOOS AND MYTHS

- Celebrate Menstruation as a festival rather than demonise it

→ Eg:- Kamakhya Temple celebrate menstruation of the Goddess & Considers the phenomenon as holy and auspicious in a girl's life.

- BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE IN THE SOCIETY is need through various campaigns on social media

- MENSTRUATION LEAVES made voluntary in WORKPLACES like Zomato granted such leaves. This leads to women emponeement.

- PROVISION OF SANITARY NAPKINS by govt. → Reduce GST on them. This ensures access.

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhakti Movement was prominent movement in the South which emphasised on devotion to God.

ORIGIN & SPREAD OF BHAKTI IN SOUTH INDIA

→ Alvars i.e. Vaishnavites as well as Naiyyars i.e. Shaivites were prominent in the South.

→ Chaitanya Prabhu spread Krishna Bhakti in the South.

→ various poems dedicated to God were made in the South.

→ Several Dravida-style temples played a role in the spread of Bhakti movement in the South.

→ Ritual based worship was de-emphasised & personal devotion to God was promoted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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EXPRESSION OF BHAKTI MOVEMENT IN THE VERNACULAR LITERATURE OF SOUTH

→ Bhakti movement decentralised the devotion towards God by expressing itself in regional languages, and not restricting itself ~~in~~ to mere Sanskrit.

→ Several books in Tamil and Telugu were written like Divyaprabandham, Silapaddigalam, Manimekalai, Agathyam, and Tirukural by Thiruvalluvar.

→ Devotional poems and songs were composed.

→ Carnatic music and Carnatic Dance were promoted.

Thus, vernacular literature was strengthened.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban Decay refers to the reversal of the process of urbanization during medieval times.

→ The Mansabdari system and decay of military system during medieval times led to urban decay.

→ But evidences from various parts of country suggest otherwise as –

- Villages were still backward than urban areas.
- Urban areas still attracted industries like jute, cotton, sugar mills.
- Agriculture was still confined to rural areas and did not proliferate to urban areas.
- Taxation system was robust in urban areas too
- Criminal justice system as well as Civil justice system as well as police, faujdar–kotwal system was effective in urban areas.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Gandhiji's constructive programme was based on the strategy of 'Struggle - Truce - Struggle'.

→ Gandhiji recognised that the capacity of masses is limited to continue the struggle against the imperialistic forces for long.

→ Hence, Gandhiji advocated truce after ~~at~~ a period of struggle.

→ In this period of truce, he encouraged Congress leaders to engage in Constructive Program to benefit the community.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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TOOLS OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

→ Use Charkha to make Khadi
→ Use brooms to clean public as well as private places.
→ Community religious services
→ Community education in schools

IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

→ Untouchability reduced
→ Dignity of Labour values recognised
→ Cleanliness is next to Godliness
→ Social capital enhanced
→ Children got value-based education.
→ Spirit of serving the masses awakened — Service of human beings is ~~above~~ next to service of God, as Gandhiji said.
→ Masses got the time to reflect and recoup their strength for a mass struggle.

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हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Partitition happened in India due to divide and rule policy of the British.

SOCIO-POLITICAL COMPLEXITIES IN INDIA

→ Muslims did not gain much from Khilafat movement.

→ Congress was heavily dominated by caste Hindus, thus the Muslims felt alienated

→ Muslims remained socially and educationally backward in India

→ Leaders like Tilak promoted Hindu festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi, Rakshabandhan during Swadeshi movement
Muslim festivals were not given due weightage.

→ Political representation of Muslims was low.

→ Nehru and Patel were not ready to allow Jinnah to lead Congress and Country. This made partition inevitable.

FAILURE OF BRITISH LEADERSHIP

→ British pitted Indians against India

→ They introduced Separate Electorates for Muslims in 1909.

→ This led to rise of Communal feelings among Muslims

→ Cabinet mission of 1946, wanted a United India and rejected the demand for Pakistan → This enraged the Muslims

→ This led to Communal riots on Direct Action Day in 1946.

→ Mountbatten failed to diffuse the riots and accepted Partition.

→ But enmities between Hindus and Muslims had elevated to such a level due to British policies that bloodbath became inevitable

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15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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FACTORS AFFECTING LOCATION OF SEMICONDUCTOR & CHIP INDUSTRY

→ Availability of raw materials like silica, quartz, silicon.

→ Location which has suitable infrastructure for manufacturing

→ Manpower with technical and scientific knowledge as in Silicon Valley, Taiwan → there is concentration of skilled professionals at one location

→ Proximity of educational institutions which teach electrical engineering

→ Government policies like tax sops, subsidies, export promotion in SEZs

→ Linkage to Global value chain via ports, transport and communication.

All these factors affect location of chip industry.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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REASONS BEHING GLOBAL SHORTAGE

→ Covid 19 Pandemic

→ Lockdowns in industries

→ Slow manufacturing

→ Halting of Global supply chains

→ Slow imports of raw materials like silicon, lithium from China

→ Increase in prices of raw materials due to high demand

→ Few locations only manufacture chips like US, South Korea, Taiwan

STEPS TAKEN BY INDIA

→ PLI → Production-linked Incentive Scheme

→ Manufacturing Companies are being subsidies for a certain amount of sales and for doing greenfield investment in semiconductor sector.

→ Global foundries companies are being attracted through tax sops

→ Ease of Doing Business is being promoted.

→ India is becoming part of global supply chains as countries look to diversify their supply chains away from China after Pandemic

→ Infrastructure push via Gati Shakti

→ Reduced Logistics Costs

→ Investment in Human Resources

All these steps are making the environment conducive for chip industry.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~ACTIVE~~ Pedogenesis is the process of formation of soil through weathering of rocks.

ACTIVE FACTORS AFFECTING PEDOGENESIS

→ Collapse of mountains due to natural causes or anthropogenic causes like blasting of mountains for development work

→ Sand mining

→ Floods

→ Rainfall also affects breaking of rocks

→ Sunlight also triggers physical disintegration of rocks to form soil.

PASSIVE FACTORS AFFECTING PEDOGENESIS

→ Land degradation
→ Soil erosion
→ Droughts
→ Wind flow.
→ Weathering
→ Chemical & physical disintegration of rocks.

PROCESS INVOLVED IN SOIL FORMATION

→ Weathering → Breaking up of rocks due to sunlight, rainfall

→ Movement of soil through winds

→ Settlement of soil, formation of humus, top soil, plants & trees ~~are~~ hold the soil and prevent further soil erosion.

All these factors result in soil formation.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

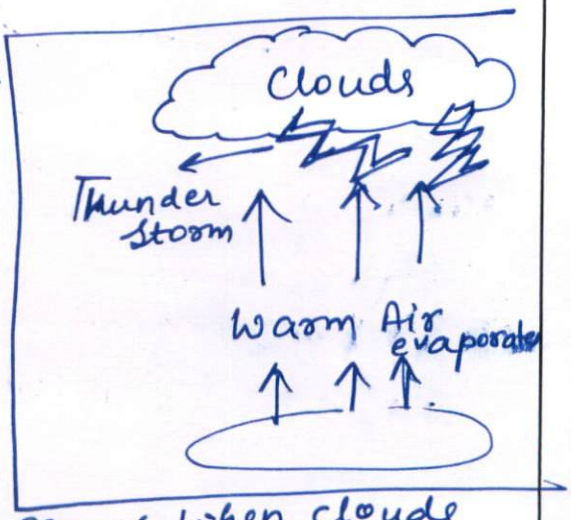
उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Thunderstorms are formed when warm air on the surface of earth evaporates and condenses to form clouds.

→ When warm air evaporates, it rises up and acquires Latent Heat of Vaporisation.

→ As it goes upwards, it cools down and the moisture in the air condenses

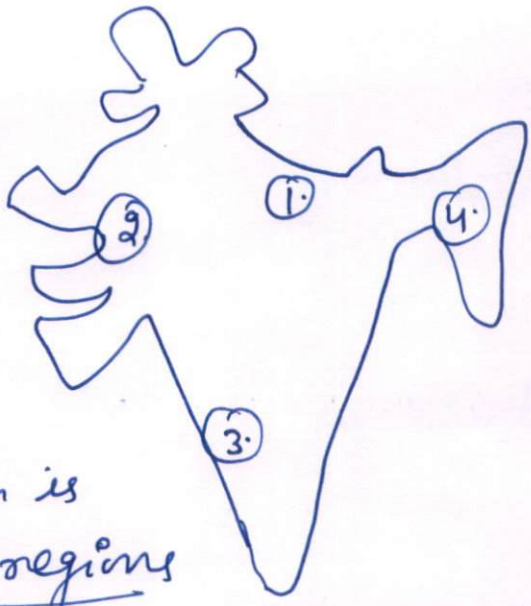
→ The Latent Heat of vaporisation converts into specific Heat and clouds are formed.



→ Due to friction among clouds, a loud sound is formed, causing thunderstorms and rain occurs when clouds become too heavy with water droplets.

IMPACT OF PRE-MONSOONAL RAIN

(1.) Pre-monsoon rain in India can cause heavy damage to crops which are ready to be harvested.



(2.) Pre-monsoon rain is good for dry regions which face water scarcity already

(3.) Western Ghats, benefits from pre-monsoon rain as rain benefits the flora and fauna

(4.) North-east regions like Meghalaya, which face water scarcity also benefit from pre-monsoon rain.
Efforts are made to collect this rain water via rainwater harvesting.

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एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India import 80% of its oil requirements. This is met mostly by imports from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and USA.

India also imports coal and natural gas from different countries like Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Mexico.

Given huge domestic demands to meet energy needs, India needs to diversify its energy basket.

IMPORTANCE OF DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY BASKET

→ To lower dependence on one specific country for imports

→ To lower risks and uncertainty arising from global events like

- Pandemics
- Trade wars
- Sanctions

→ To meet growing energy needs of growing population

→ For energy security

→ Continuous supply of Natural gas for manufacture of fertilizers so that agriculture can flourish and benefit other sectors through forward and backward linkages

→ To build one's own strategic reserves of energy sources.

→ To keep our thermal plants running, continuous supply of coal from different countries is important

→ To provide continuous supply of electricity to different households under SAUBHAGYA Yojana.

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→ To meet cooking fuel needs of population, India needs to import natural gas from different countries and not just rely on Qatar and US for its natural gas needs.

→ For continuous running of UJIWALA Scheme which leads to food security via cooking fuel security, it is important that India imports Natural Gas

→ For utilisation of Clean Energy fuels like methanol, ethanol for running automobiles

Thus, it is imperative that India diversifies its energy basket and not depend on one nation for its energy needs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation has encouraged Indian citizens to mimic the west.

EXAMPLES OF INDIANS MIMICKING THE WEST

→ Clothing style has become western

→ Food habits → Burger, Pizzas

→ Linguistic impact → English has become lingua franca both in Govt. offices and private corporations

→ Individualism, materialism have increased

→ Visit to fairs have decreased; people now prefer to go to malls. This has caused loss to local artisans.

→ Caste cultures have diminished, merit matters more during recruitment. Inter-caste marriages becoming more common.

REVIVAL OF CONSERVATIVE TRADITIONAL OUTLOOK

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Hybrid clothing lines consisting of both traditional and western elements, is being developed.

→ Western Food joints are offering Indian food, eg, McDonald's offering Navratri Thali

→ Hindi being promoted in Govt. offices

→ Arts of local artisans and related regional documents are being uploaded on the Internet to conserve the traditional art.

→ Amazon is listing handicrafts and products manufactured by tribals

→ Increased demands for caste-based reservation

→ Honour killings and caste considerations during marriages are still common in some families. Thus, the conservative traditional outlook is again being revived despite westernisation of Indian society.

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भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urbanisation is the process of increase in the population of urban areas due to

Push factors
- → like lack of employment opportunities in villages
- → Lack of health, education facilities

Pull factors
- → Better infrastructure in cities
- → Better job opportunities
- → Better health and education facilities in cities.

At present, 35% of India's population lives in urban areas. It is projected that this number will become 40% by 2030.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR A NEW URBANISATION POLICY :-

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT :-**

→ Cities have become urban heat islands
→ Massive pollution
→ The new policy should contain steps to curb pollution and use energy efficient air conditioners to curb heating effects.

- **LAND POLICY**

→ Rules and regulations should be made governing land to curb illegal construction,

encroachment of public land for private purposes.

→ Slums management should also be considered.

- PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

→ Decentralized Planning should be done

→ Community participation in decision-making to be encouraged.

- WASTE MANAGEMENT

→ The policy should contain steps for effective management of solid and liquid waste

→ Garbage policy and innovative use of garbage (waste to energy) to be explored

- BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

→ This will ensure that migration is curbed and all regions benefit from public welfare schemes.

- PURA (Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas

→ Making smart villages and providing them with effective infrastructure will lower the pressure of migration on urban areas.

- SMART CITIES

→ Using technology – AI, Blockchain, Cloud Computing to run processes in cities

- STRENGTHEN HEALTH & EDUCATION FACILITIES

→ Make citizens more aware about their civic obligations.

- ACCOUNTABILITY of administration towards citizens to be strengthened

→ to create a culture of trust &

→ build social capital

All these considerations ~~can~~ in the new Urbanisation Policy can guide management of cities in a sustainable manner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

वियोज्य DETACHABLE

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss.(Answer in 150 words) 10

3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहच करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अप इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्त 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip maki industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 1

16. मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृ निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involv in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 1

17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु क विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्र पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many suc events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

18. एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

20. भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre VISION IAS. (DELHI)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अनुच्छेद 22 के कुछ हिस्से मूल अधिकार नहीं हैं बल्कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए 'मौलिक खतरे' हैं। भारत में निवारक निरोध सम्बन्धी कानूनों के मुद्दों पर बहस के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It has been argued that some parts of Article 22 are not Fundamental Rights but 'Fundamental Dangers' to the citizens of India. Discuss in light of the debate on issues around the preventive detention laws in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 22 talks about the procedure for detention of a person ~~who~~ by the state when such a person's actions are considered to be a threat to the security of the state.

PARTS OF ARTICLE 22 CONSIDERED TO BE FUNDAMENTAL DANGER

→ A person be detained if he seems to pose a threat to the society through violence, promotes enmity between different sections of society.

→ If a person does suspicious activities or does anything related to terrorism, he be detained to prevent any harm to society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ISSUES

→ Presumption of harm does not prove guilt of the person.

→ Unless guilt is proved, person should be considered innocent.

→ Large number of people are being detained under Preventive Detention by the state

→ This prevents citizens from raising their voices against the state

→ Courts are overburdened

→ Courts not able to provide speedy justice in cases of preventive Detention.

→ Prisons are over burdened with people under Preventive detention.

Reforms needed to course correct.

2. न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fair and speedy trial is an age-old problem in India.

REASONS BEHIND INCREASE IN UNDERTRIALS

- Over-burdened courts
- 3 crore cases are pending in courts
- ~~Lack~~ Vacancies in Courts
- Less working hours of Courts
- Courts not working at their full capacity.
- Indiscriminate usage of Preventive Detention Laws like TADA, UAPA, 1967.
- Lack of economic capability of the undertrials to hire lawyers who charge hefty fees.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES TAKEN :-

→ Prison Reforms

→ Police Reforms (Prakash Singh Judgement)

→ Separation of Crime investigation from Law and order issues

→ Supreme Court Judgements on judicious use of UAPA and other Preventive Detention Laws

→ Judicial Reforms

→ Increase in the number of benches

→ Fast-track hiring of judges to fill vacancies.

→ Use of technology like AI to solve pending cases.

Thus, only speedy justice can address the problem of burgeoning undertrials.

3. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विवेचना कीजिए कि हाल ही में गठित सहकारिता मंत्रालय किस प्रकार इन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives are a group of people who come together voluntarily to form a business to earn income and raise their living standards.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COOPERATIVES

- Raise incomes

  Eg:- Amul is a Cooperative which raised the incomes of dairy farmers manifold and made Amul a global milk brand.

- Build Social Capital — trust, mutual understanding among members

- Provide Credit

  Eg:- Primary Agriculture Cooperative Banks provide collateral-free loans to farmers which reduces the latter's dependence on moneylenders

- Innovate

  Eg:- Amul has used innovative artificial insemination techniques to raise its yield of milk.

ROLE OF MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ To provide institutional support to cooperatives

→ Facilitate and strengthen cooperative movement in India

→ Improve the sources of income of Cooperatives

→ Collective ownership of cooperatives by employees will improve their work culture with the help and guidance of the Ministry.

→ Improve Corporate governance of cooperatives

→ To improve transparency and accountability of cooperatives, especially credit cooperatives

→ Provide marketing support to agricultural cooperatives

All this will strengthen cooperative movement in India.

4. NGT अधिनियम इस अधिकरण को केवल न्यायनिर्णायक भूमिका तक सीमित न रहने और तात्कालिक पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं हेतु निवारण प्रदान करने की क्षमता के साथ एक अद्वितीय संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करने की अत्यधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The NGT Act gives much leeway to the tribunal to go beyond a mere adjudicatory role and act as a sui generis institution with the capacity to provide redressal for environmental exigencies. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

The NGT Act, 2011 gives NGT an adjudicatory role as well as role to take up cases suo-motu.

ADVANTAGES :-

→ Effective grievance redressal

→ Environmental Conservation

→ Effective monitoring

→ Prevention of breakdown of environmental Rules

→ Ensures adherence to environmental rules and regulations.

Example → NGT recently pulled up industries in UP for discharging their untreated sewage into river Ganga.

→ NGT levied heavy fines on such industries.

Thus, NGT Act ensures effective compliance of all stakeholders with environmental laws.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. NFHS-5 द्वारा रेखांकित किए गए जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

NFHS-5 showed that there has been a demographic shift in India. Now, number of women are more than number of men. Also, there is more awareness on use of Contraceptives both by men and women.

→ NFHS-5 data shows that the Total Fertility Rate of India has stabilised to 2.1, which is close to the population Replacement level.

→ This has happened due to:-

- Enhanced education of women
- Effective use of Contraceptives
- Increasing awareness and exercise of choices by women.

→ Some Southern States have TFR less than 2.

→ However, some northern states like UP, Bihar have TFR higher than 2.

Since on average, India has a TFR of around 2, thus, population control measures and legislations should be abandoned.

→ This will ensure freedom of choice to all stakeholders.

→ Coercive measures always do harm and can be counterproductive like China's One-Child Policy.

→ Instead, government should resort to awareness about contraceptives and family planning so that population control can be curbed through effective persuasion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PM Awas Yojana - Gramin being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development is a marked improvement over other previous rural housing schemes.

REASONS

→ Under PMAY-G, there is Convergence with other schemes like MGNREGA

→ People hired under MGNREGA build the houses of people under PMAY-G.

→ Rural people are given credit over and above Rs 2 lakh provided by the government for construction of houses.

→ Unlike previous schemes, PMAY-G leverages technology effectively.

→ All the houses have been geo-tagged.

→ The progress on construction of rural houses is monitored real-time on the dashboard of Ministry of Rural Development.

→ The identification procedure of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is more robust than previous schemes.

→ Thus, there are less inclusion and exclusion errors.

→ The outcomes of the scheme are being regularly monitored by Development, Monitoring and Evaluation office of NITI Aayog.

Thus, PMAY-G is a marked improvement over previous schemes in its design.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. भारत की पोषण स्थिति दीर्घ काल से लोगों के लिए खतरे का एक विषय रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पोषण संकट की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (Answer in 150 words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Nutritional status in India has been a cause of concern.

ISSUES

→ As per NFHS-5, 32% of children are stunted.

→ Around 20% of children face wasting.

→ Around 36% of children are underweight.

→ 50% of women in India are anaemic

→ India's ~~got~~ rank in Hunger Index is deteriorating each year.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES :-

→ Fortification of food

→ PDS rice, wheat can be fortified with Vitamin A and proteins

→ Effective implementation of Mid-Day meals in Schools

→ Provision of nutritive biscuits to the poor

→ Regular monitoring of POSHAN Abhiyan

→ Mobilising SHGs to cook food in community kitchens so that the poor can get food. This will also solve the hunger crisis. Eg:- Aam Aadmi Canteens in Delhi, Anna Canteens in Andhra.

→ Obesity and Lifestyle diseases be countered through awareness

→ Capacity-building of Anganwadi workers

→ Provision of iron-folic tablets to pregnant women.

All this will solve nutrition crisis.

8. अपनी बढ़ती जनसंख्या की संभावनाओं को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने के लिए, कौशल और शिक्षा के बिना विकास के पथ पर भारत की यात्रा निस्संदेह अधूरी होगी। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू की गई राइज (RISE) और इक्विप (EQUIP) योजनाओं के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

To realise the potential of its growing population, India's march towards development will undoubtedly be incomplete without skills and education. In this context, discuss the significance of the recently launched RISE and EQUIP schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Skilling and education is imperative for India's development.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RISE AND EQUIP SCHEMES

→ Under EQUIP, teachers will be hired to provide creative and innovative skills to students in colleges.

→ Industry-academia linkage to be done to provide skills.

→ Exchange programs are organised for students. This enables students to go

abroad & learn from foreign exchange programs.

→ Professors from foreign universities also collaborate with Indian Universities.

→ Innovation is promoted in village schools.

This will undoubtedly usher a skill revolution in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the centrality of ASEAN bloc in India's Act East policy and SAGAR initiative. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

ASEAN is ~~g~~ a group of South-East Asian countries.

The objective is to bring and promote socio-economic development of region.

India's Act East Policy will

→ enhance trade with ASEAN countries

→ Connectivity to be enhanced through Kaladan Multimodal Project.

→ Economic services be exchanged with ASEAN

→ Cultural exchanges and tourism be promoted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SAGAR (securing Growth for All in the Region)

Objectives :-

→ Maritime cooperation with ASEAN countries

→ Control the hegemony of China in South China Sea and Indian Ocean.

→ Ensure freedom of Navigation in the Sea.

→ Promote Maritime trade

→ Counter China's String of Pearls strategy

→ Ensure maritime security and safety of sea lines of communication with the help of ASEAN countries.

Thus, engagement with ASEAN needs to be enhanced.

10. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ती रुचि के आलोक में चीन की पोलर सिल्क रोड पहल की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss China's Polar Silk Road initiative in view of the growing interest in the Arctic region and state its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's Polar Silk Road is a road from China towards the Arctic region.

CHINESE INTERESTS IN ARCTIC

→ Hydrocarbons
→ Oil
→ Natural Gas
→ Minerals
→ Polymetallic Nodules

China hopes to benefit from the resources of Arctic and seeks to achieve a seemless connectivity from its mainland to Arctic.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA :-

→ Over-exploitation of resources by China

→ Increase in Chinese hegemony is a cause of concern for India

→ Easy connectivity and transfer of maritime resources like fishes, minerals from Arctic to China will strengthen China's economic heft.

→ Debt-trap diplomacy used by China to help countries in building its Polar Silk Road is also a cause of concern for India as it affects India's bilateral relations with other countries.

11. शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का अनुपालन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में इसकी मूल भावना के आधार पर किया जाता है, जबकि ब्रिटेन में विशुद्ध रूप से इसका अनुपालन कभी नहीं किया जाता और भारत ने अत्यधिक अपवादों के साथ इसका अनुपालन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The doctrine of Separation of Powers is followed in US with a spirit, never followed in UK purely, and India has followed it with large exceptions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Separation of Powers ensures division of powers among various organs of government.

Organ	Power
Legislature	Law-making
Executive	Implementation of Laws
Judiciary	Adjudication of disputes

The US has strict separation of Powers. Eg:-

→ The Executive in USA is not a part of the Senate or the House of Representatives

→ Thus, the executive is strictly separate from the Legislature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA	India
→ Executive not part of Legislature	→ Executive i.e. Ministers are part of Legislature
→ Executive not responsible to Legislature	→ Executive i.e. Council of ministers are collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.
→ Judiciary can strike down any law. (Judicial supremacy)	→ Judiciary can strike down law only if it violates Basic structure
→ Judiciary does not make laws.	→ Judicial activism and judicial directives are visible in India Eg:- Police Reforms → SC gave 7 directives to be followed by State Governments.

→ UK has very loose separation of powers.

→ The MPs in UK's British House of Commons can also be Ministers, just like in India

→ UK has parliamentary supremacy Thus, UK's Judiciary cannot strike down Parliament's law.

India has followed Principle of separation of Powers largely as Laws are passed after effective debates by MPs and Parliamentary Committees,

Executive implements laws (and provides advice to Ministers in framing policies),

Judiciary adjudicates but intervenes to fill the gap created by legislature and executive, in public interest.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत में एक सुदृढ़ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव प्रणाली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों पर निर्भर करती है। समकालीन मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
A robust and fair electoral system in India is hinged upon few key reforms in the Representation of People's Act. Discuss in the context of contemporary issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian electoral system is vibrant and robust but there are a few issues.

ISSUES IN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

→ First-Past-the-Post system (FPTP) promotes vote-bank politics.

→ FPTP ensures majoritarianism and voices of the minorities are ignored.

→ SOCIAL ISSUES

→ Bribery
→ Corruption
→ Money, muscle Power
→ Criminalisation of Politics.
→ Caste-based Voting
→ Religions and faith of candidates matter during Contesting elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES

→ Glitches in EVMs, VVPATs

→ Ineffective monitoring of Voting Booths and EVM Strongrooms

- ECONOMIC ISSUES

→ Funding of Elections is not transparent

→ Electoral Bonds have increased opacity

- JUDICIAL ISSUES

→ Fast-track courts (to convict politicians) are few in number

→ Delayed justice

→ Delayed conviction

- INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

→ Election Commission does not have powers to deregister a party for electoral offences.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ELECTORAL REFORMS

1. Simultaneous Elections be explored

2. Role of money, muscle power be reduced

3. Fast-track courts be set up for speedy justice

4. State funding of elections

5. Use of technology

Thus, the Election Commission needs to be strengthened with plenary powers to deregister a party. Only then, true electoral reforms are possible.

13. भले ही दबाव समूह शासन (गवर्नेंस) में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी ऐसे समूहों के प्रतिनिधित्व और उनके वित्त-पोषण के साथ-साथ सरकार के साथ उनके संबंधों में पारदर्शिता से संबंधित अनेक मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though pressure groups play an important role in governance, there have been issues surrounding transparency in the representativeness of the groups and their funding as well as their relationship with the government. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are groups of people who pressurise the government to achieve their common interest.

ROLE OF PRESSURE GROUPS

→ To gain tax concessions favourable for their businesses. Eg:- FICCI, ASSOCHAM

→ To welfare of workers. Eg:- Trade Unions like AITUC demand minimum wages and good working conditions for their workers.

→ Voice the concerns of those people who do not have the time and resources to negotiate with the government. Eg:- Mazdoor Kisan Sangathan addressing farmer grievances and engaging with govt.

ISSUES :-

- **TRANSPARENCY IN REPRESENTATIVENESS OF GROUPS :-**

→ These groups are not 'inclusive'.

→ Minorities like Transgender, Muslims, women are hardly able to form these groups.

→ These pressure groups are formed only by those who have :-

- Wealth → Eg:- businessmen form FICCI
- Caste Power → Eg:- Jats in Haryana
- Number Power → Eg:- Patidars in Gujarat

→ The leaders of these groups are influential people and the entire group abides by the wishes of the leader.

→ Thus, there is little role of common people in these groups, who fail to get any significant representation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- FUNDING ISSUES

→ These pressure groups like FICCI, ASSOCHAM get international funding

→ Farmer groups were also alleged to get funding from pro-Khalistan groups from abroad

- RELATIONSHIP WITH GOVT.

→ These pressure groups lobby hard with the government to push their interests

→ These groups fund elections and thus political parties listen to these groups.

Eg:- Bribing of politicians by big zamindars to cajole government to dilute land reforms is common.

→ MNCs like Amazon try to bribe politicians to push their agenda to introduce FDI in multibrand retail.

Thus, ~~NGOs~~ Pressure Groups need to be regulated for effective governance.

14. शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में आमूल चूल परिवर्तनों हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के बावजूद, उनके कुशल कामकाज के संबंध में अनेक चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite reforms by the Central and state governments to overhaul the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), several challenges remain with regard to their efficient functioning. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) created under Article 243 of the Indian Constitution consists of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. However, they ~~have~~ are not functioning efficiently.

CHALLENGES FACED BY ULBs :-

- Lack of finance

→ Municipal bonds are unable to raise capital from bond market

→ Investors are not attracted to buying these bonds as they are not aware of the functioning of municipalities

→ Credit Ratings of municipalities can help to raise investor awareness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Ineffective implementation of Property Tax Collection policies

  → There is massive encroachment on public lands by slums

  → Thus, property tax collection has not been effective and Municipalities are unable to effectively use the public land.

- Parallel Bodies

→ Parastatals like District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) interfere with the the work of municipalities.

→ There is no role clarity.

→ Effective activity mapping needs to be done.

- Lack of accountability and transparency, corruption, poor work ethics

→ Political interference in municipalities reduces their effectiveness

→ Democratic functioning and decentralised Planning hardly witnessed in municipalities

→ Poor infrastructure

→ Poor monitoring and evaluation of government policies.

→ Lack of training

→ Lack of municipal Cadres

→ Municipalities need to leverage technology and ensure capacity building of its personnel for solving complex urban problems and effective grievance redressal of citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. कल्याणकारी पहलों में नागरिक अधिकार सम्मिलित होते हैं, जबकि मुफ्त उपहार संरक्षक-ग्राहक सिंड्रोम उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The governance in India should ensure that nobody is left behind.

This can be ensured through welfare initiatives as well as through freebies.

IMPORTANCE OF WELFARE INITIATIVES

→ Welfare programs like MGNREGA provide citizens with the Right to Livelihood. NREGA is a demand-driven program and ensures that anybody who needs a job, is given a job through NREGA.

→ It strengthens civil rights, without giving anything for free.

→ People have to unskilled work in order to get NREGA wages.

→ similarly, PM Fasal Bima Yojana is a welfare initiative

to provide insurance to farmers.

→ Again, PMFBY is not free as farmers have to pay 2% premium to insurance companies and rest of the premium is paid by State Governments.

→ This creates a sense of entitlement of farmers towards the scheme.

→ Similarly, Interest-Subvention schemes to MSMEs help MSMEs to stand on their feet. The interest has to be paid by MSMEs but less. This ensures their welfare and embodies civil rights.

FREEBIES

→ Freebies are free lunches given by patrons (government) to clients (citizens)

→ Example :- Loan - waivers given during time of elections establish a patron-client syndrome which is harmful both for political governance as well as economic system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Freebies encourage moral hazards among the clients and lead to principal-agent problems.

→ Freebies like ~~free~~ power subsidies, irrigation subsidies, fertilizer subsidies lead to over-use of water and fertilisers leading to land degradation.

→ Freebies impose excessive cost on the exchequer and thus, should be discouraged for effective governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भले ही गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) राष्ट्र के विकासात्मक लोकाचार का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं, फिर भी भारत की शत्रु शक्तियों के इशारे पर राष्ट्रीय विकास में बाधा डालने का प्रयास करने वाले NGOs की गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाना राज्य का वैध हित, कानूनी अधिकार और संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are an integral part of a nation's developmental ethos, the State has legitimate interest, legal authority and constitutional duty to curb the activities of those NGOs, which attempt to hamper national development at the behest of the forces inimical to India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non-profit associations whose aim is to serve the people and the society.

ROLE OF NGOs in NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

→ Serve as grassroot institutions
→ Act as agents of change
→ Provide services which the state and the market fail to provide
→ Ensure conservation of environment, thus promote sustainable development
Eg:- NGOs like Greenpeace, Goonj
→ Women empowerment by promoting SHGs, eg:- SEWA (self-employed women's Association
→ Conservation of natural resources
→ Ensure government's accountability through RTI.

ATTEMPTS BY NGOs to HAMPER DEVELOPMENT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Excessive PILs in Courts to stall development projects by NGOs

→ Apologist attitude towards Naxals, Maoists Eg:- PUCL

→ Protest against mining projects, dam, hydroelectricity, railway projects undermining develop

→ Protest against Nuclear Power plants, thus depriving India of clean source of energy

→ Acting on the wishes of their donors

→ Foreign-funded NGOs protest against Coal-based thermal power plants so that Indian governments enters into contract with US-based MNCs to import Natural Gas. Thus, NGOs like Greenpeace protested against Coal Mining in Singrauli at the behest of MNCs.

Thus, the state has:

- Legitimate interest
  (to stop the excessive undue protest by NGOs to continue development projects for economic growth and welfare of the public)

- Legal authority
  (under FCRA i.e. Foreign Contribution Regulatory Act, 2011 to regulate the funding of NGOs and monitor the utilisation of funds by NGOs) and

- Constitutional Duty
  (under Part IV of the Constitution i.e. Directive Principles of State Policy) to work for the welfare of the public.

NGOs and the state need to build trust and work together to take India to greater heights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. जहाँ, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तीनों स्तरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वहीं यह अनिवार्य है कि सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल को लोक कल्याण समझते हुए इसमें सुधार करे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While there is an urgency to focus on all the three levels of healthcare, it is imperative that the government looks towards improving primary healthcare as a public good. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the XV Finance Commission has announced a health grant of Rs 70,000 crores for Rural and Urban Local Bodies.

The focus is to improve primary healthcare as a public good.

IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

→ Helps in Prevention of diseases.

→ ~~Ef~~ Early detection of diseases like Tuberculosis, Covid.

→ Curing diseases

→ Effective treatment near doorstep.

→ Medical counseling for family planning, mental health.

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1.) RURAL AREAS

→ The primary healthcare infrastructure in rural areas is quite robust

→ Due to NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) launched early in rural areas, there are many Primary Health care centres (PHCs) in rural areas.

(2.) URBAN AREAS

→ Urban areas have less PHCs as compared to rural areas because NUHM (National Urban Health Mission) was launched very late in comparison to NRHM.

→ Also, there is lack of Inter-agency coordination in urban areas.

Example :- Delhi's MCD cancelled land allotments to Mohalla clinics and also shut down a few mohalla clinics, citing complex rules. Thus, primary healthcare infrastructure is still weak in urban areas.

STEPS TO IMPROVE PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Increase inter-agency coordination

→ Enhance the ratio of doctors working in rural areas.

→ XV Finance Commission has recommended Creation of All India Medical Service to address the problem of

- inter-regional disparity of doctors
- incentivise urban doctors to serve in rural areas.

→ Forge partnerships with biotech companies for medical equipments

→ Effective procurement of genuine medicines, medical toolkits, vaccines, oxygen cylinders.

→ Effective monitoring

→ Capacity building of ASHA and Anganwadi workers.

All this will ensure robust primary healthcare system.

18. बाल विवाह पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयासों के बावजूद, यह भारत में अभी भी विद्यमान है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite initiatives to curb child marriage, it continues to persist in India. Explaining the reasons behind this, analyse its impact. What further measures can be taken by the government to eliminate the practice of child marriage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Child marriage is a social custom in which girls and boys get married before reaching the age of 18 and 21 years respectively.

REASONS BEHIND CHILD MARRIAGE

→ SOCIAL REASONS

→ Age-old tradition

→ Lack of education about appropriate age of girl to get married

→ Patriarchal reasons → Parents try to get rid of their girl child as soon as possible.

→ ECONOMIC REASONS

→ Poverty → hence, parents of a girl try to reduce their burden and responsibility by marrying the girl.

→ Dowry → Lure for early dowry makes boy's parents accept child marriage.

→ GOVERNANCE REASONS

→ Poor implementation of laws regarding child marriage

→ Weak monitoring

→ Ineffective behavioural change of villagers and Panchayats.

IMPACT OF CHILD MARRIAGE

→ Girls deprived of education facilities

→ Girls forced to take up all household responsibilities

→ Adolescent pregnancies

→ Increased Maternal mortality

→ Girls being denied to develop fully into women.

→ Children being denied of their choice to marry

→ Poor education outcomes

→ Viscious cycle of poverty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE CHILD MARRIAGE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ ~~Strong~~ Strict Enforcement of Laws related to child marriage

→ Vigilant Police

→ Encourage reporting of Child marriages

→ Swift action on FIRs of child marriage

→ Behavioural Change Programs and Campaigns for deterring Child marriage

→ Effective monitoring.

→ Responsive administration

→ Information, Education, Communication on TV and Radio Programs.

→ Scholarships for higher education of girls.

All this will go a long way in preventing Child marriages.

19. मध्य एशियाई देशों के महत्व के बावजूद, भारत उनके साथ अपने संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे प्रगाढ़ कर सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite their significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with the Central Asian countries. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how India can deepen its relationship with countries in this region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central Asian countries like Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyztan are of great significance to India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

- GEOSTRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

→ Central Asian countries help India to connect with Eurasia.

- ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

Central Asian countries have huge reserves of minerals like coal, uranium and hydrocarbons like crude oil, natural gas.

- POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

→ Help to maintain peace in Asia
→ Regional stability
→ Prevent terrorism.

REASONS FOR WEAK RELATIONS :-

→ India has not able to strengthen its ties with Central Asian countries because :-

→ SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) is still in its nascent stages and has still not played a major role in strengthening ties.

→ INSTC (Indian North-South Transport Corridor) is yet not operational due to which trade from India to Eurasia has not picked up.

→ Chabahar Port in Iran is still not well-utilized by India for trade

→ Taliban Takeover of Afghanistan has jeopardised India's efforts to send goods from Chabahar to Zaranj-Delaram Highway in Afghanistan to Central Asia.

→ China, Pakistan play a disruptive role in SCO

→ Partnerships in oil and gas exploration have not yet been forced due to weak diplomatic efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAYS TO DEEPEN RELATIONSHIP

→ Leverage SCO to promote trade i.e. free-flow of goods from India to Central Asia and vice-versa

→ Forge Partnerships for oil and gas exploration in Central Asia

→ Mining projects to be taken up

→ Develop Chabbhar Port

→ Recognise Taliban and restore connectivity to Zaranj-Delaram Highway

→ Leverage INSTC for enhanced trade.

Thus, effective diplomacy is key to deepening relationship with Central Asian countries

20. हाल के दिनों में भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों में उत्पन्न हुई चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में श्रीलंका के महत्व के आलोक में भारत उसके साथ अनुकूल संबंध कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the concerns that have arisen in India-Sri Lanka relations in recent times. How can India ensure a favourable relationship with Sri Lanka given its importance in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sri Lanka is an important geo-strategic partner for India.

CONCERNS IN INDIA-SRILANKA RELATIONS

- SOCIAL CONCERNS
  - → Suppression of Tamil minorities
  - → special favours to Sinhalese (Buddhist) majority at the cost of Tamils

- POLITICAL CONCERNS
  - → Authoritarian attitude of government of Sri Lanka
  - → Anti-democratic amendments in the Constitution
  - → Attempts to increase the tenure of President for life.

- FISHING CONCERNS
  - → Indian fishermen are stopped from fishing in the disputed Katchatheevu island
  - → Loss of livelihoods to Indian fishermen
  - → Many Indian fishermen have been arrested by Sri Lanka.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ECONOMIC CONCERNS

→ Sri Lanka is reneging on its Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) with India

→ Indian companies' investments and Adani Projects have been stalled

→ India lost the BTA dispute with Sri Lanka.

- SECURITY CONCERNS

→ Sri Lanka providing safe havens to ISI insurgents

→ Indian youth at risk of getting influenced by ISI

→ Terrorism concerns

→ Drug trafficking, arms smuggling

- STRATEGIC CONCERNS

→ Sri Lanka's Hambantota port (leased to China for 99 years) is part of China's 'String of Pearls' strategy.

→ Chinese debt trap diplomacy with Sri Lanka and rising Chinese investments in Sri Lanka are a cause of concern for India.

STEPS TO STRENGTHEN INDIA-SRI LANKA RELATIONSHIP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Increased Indian Investments in Sri Lanka

→ Increased Maritime Cooperation wrt
- Blue Economy
- and Securing Sea Lines of Communication in the Indian Ocean.

→ India to develop ports like Triconomalee Port in Sri Lanka to counter China's String of Pearls.

→ Joint military and naval exercises with Sri Lanka

→ Joint regulation of deep sea mining

→ Ensure freedom of navigation and rules-based usage of resources in the Indian Ocean.

In this way, India and Sri Lanka can develop a favourable relationship

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27.08.2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh Public School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional music is increasingly being affected by cultural traditions of various parts of India

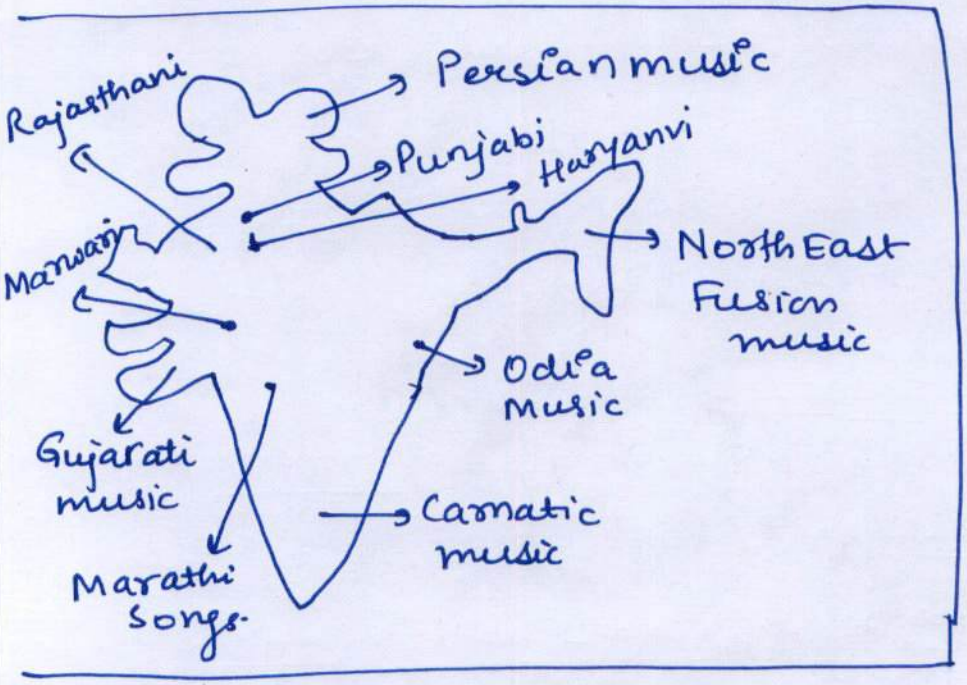

Fig 1: Regional music

- NORTH INDIA

→ J&K has urdu, Persian music due to Persian culture there

→ Haryana's culture has impired Sawang and Haryanvi local song

→ The fun-filled culture of Punjabis has inspired Punjabi folk songs

as well as fusion of Punjabi music with Hindi Bollywood and western English songs

→ Bhojpuri songs famous in UP, Haryana

→ Hindustani music usually sung with kathak performances in UP.

• WEST INDIA

→ Garba culture → Gujarati music

→ Marwari culture → Rajasthani music

→ Marathi songs in Maharashtra (shows Peshwa culture during time of Marathas like Shivaji)

• EAST INDIA

→ Bengali music and Odia music (of tribals) reflecting their own unique culture

• SOUTH INDIA

has Carnatic music to accompany Bharatnatyam and Kathakali

Thus, cultural traditions of different regions get reflected in regional music.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The working class movement emerged when the Congress ~~to~~ decided to work for the cause of laborers.

Earlier, the Congress was wary of speaking for the working class for fear of offending the industrial class capitalists.

However, the socialist policies of Nehru supported the working class movement. Thus, in 1924, All India Trade Union Association was established which was presided by Lala Lajpat Rai.

→ Sasipada Banerji organised Labor class ~~to~~ Clubs for the upliftment of lives of working class.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS FREEDOM STRUGGLE

→ Boycotted poor working conditions of industries owned and run by British

→ Participated in Non Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movement

→ Ahemabad Textile workers raised demands to increase their plague bonus. Mahatma Gandhi and Anusuya Sarabhai also supported workers

→ Wage hikes were demanded
→ Social security was demanded

All these factors made it difficult for the British to run industries in India.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tilak was a Congressman who belonged to the extremist group. He believed in protests, organising violent strikes.

→ However, Gandhiji believed in non-violence and wanted to use petitions and laws to get rid of British.

→ However, when British could not fulfill political demands of India, Gandhiji had to resort to Tilak's methods of protests but ~~nion~~ non-violence was always maintained.

→ Tilak wanted the freedom movement to spread to entire country and so did Gandhiji.

→ Tilak used ancient Hindu symbols like Shivaji, Ganesh Chaturthi celebrations to rally crowd during his movement against Partition of Bengal. This secluded Muslims.

→ However, Gandhiji was more secular in approach when he led the Khilafat movement alongside Muslims

→ However, Gandhi used the terms Ram rajya for villages but he believed in Sarva dharma Sambhava.

→ Tilak founded the Home Rule League in Bombay so that British allow Indians to govern themselves.

→ However, Gandhiji initially in favour of self-rule, finally demanded complete independence from British

Thus, Gandhian politics was an extension of Tilak's politics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming in the following manner:

- Water bodies are shrinking and drying up
- Increasing heat waves in US and Europe have accelerated evaporation of water, leading to salinity and death of fishes and marine organisms in water bodies.

Thus, carbon emissions by humans have led to extinction of memory of oceans

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Discovery of fossils at ocean beds of dried oceans

CONSEQUENCES

- Change in water cycles
- Loss to fishermen's livelihood
- Difficulty in navigation and trade
- Rivers are being deprived of water from oceans
- Minerals like cobalt, lithium are being discovered

Thus, it is time that we take urgent steps to restore the memory of oceans.

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment refers to the measures taken to improve the ~~ma~~ generation and management of soil.

Eg:- Using permaculture and organic farming to replenish soil nutrients

BENEFITS:-

→ Using manure and compost revitalizes soil naturally.

→ Dependence on chemicals of fertilizers is reduced

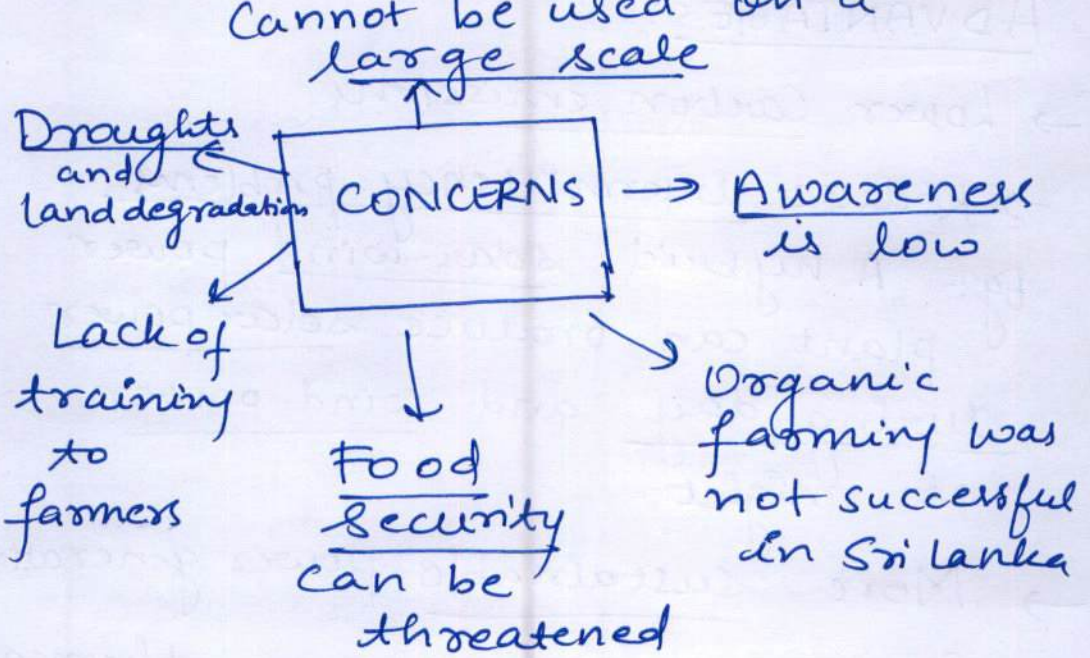
→ Nutrient balance is maintained

→ Excessive nitrogen in soil due to application of urea, is prevented.

→ Planting trees to check soil erosion helps maintain quality of land.

→ Percolation tanks, check dams prevent soil run-off during excessive rain.

→ Permaculture : Eg:- mixing chilli seeds with beans and Banana plant keeps pests away (due to Chilli) and beans help to fix nitrogen for the banana plant.



Thus, concerns need to be addressed before soil amendment practices can be scaled up to entire country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, UAE has invested in a hybrid renewable energy power plant in Gujarat under the I2U2 initiative. Thus, the next decade will see a boom in hybrid power plants.

ADVANTAGES:

→ Lower Carbon emissions

→ Reduce intermittency problems.
Eg:- A hybrid solar-wind power plant can produce solar power during day and wind power at night

→ More sustainable power generation

→ Reduce dependence on thermal power plants.

→ Will help India to become net zero by 2070.

→ will help to reduce Carbon emissions intensity by 45%.

→ will help India to produce 500GW of renewable energy by 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CONCERNS :-

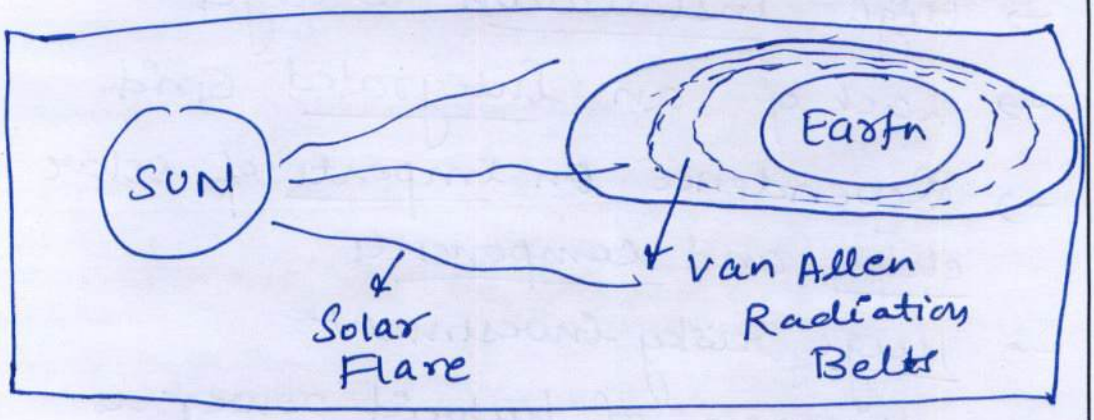
→ Land acquisition issues
→ High installation charges
→ Lack of an integrated Grid
→ Dependence on imports of solar chips and components
→ Huge risky investment
→ Storage of hybrid power is still a problem
→ Losses in distribution and transmission of Hybrid Power.
→ Lack of economic incentives to set up Hybrid Power plants.

Thus, the government needs to address these challenges to reap the advantages of hybrid power plants in the next decade.

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation Belts are produced when solar flares and solar radiations hit the ~~sofa~~ earth's atmosphere.



FORMATION :-

→ The earth's magnetosphere gets activated when solar flares hit the earth's atmosphere.

→ To prevent damage to earth, the magnetosphere generates belts which are called Van Allen Radiation Belts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

REASONS FOR GROWING FOCUS ON VAN ALLEN RADIATION BELTS:

→ Solar radiation i.e. UV rays can be extremely harmful for human skin, leading to cancer

→ Solar radiations can adversely affect terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

→ Thus, it is important to study the genesis of van allen belts as well as solar flares so that damage can be contained.

→ Increasing fusion reactions inside the Sun and the growing sensitivity and activity of Earth's magnetosphere have increased the frequency of van allen belts due to which scientists are focusing more on it.

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Marital rape refers to sexual assault by a husband over his wife. In India, there are rising cases of marital rape and increasing demands that marital rape should be criminalised

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR :-

→ Marital rape is against Right to life and liberty of a woman (Article 21)

→ It adversely affects a woman's dignity

→ Violates her freedom (Article 19)

→ Women's body is not a commodity which can be forcefully used by a man, even if it is her husband.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ARGUMENTS AGAINST:-

→ Criminalisation of marital rape will lead to breakdown of the institution of marriage.

→ Will create Social Instability

→ Women can misuse the law to settle personal scores with the husband and her in-laws.

→ Litigation will rise.

→ No way to verify whether marital rape was attempted to by the husband.

Thus, the matter on marital rape needs to be thoroughly discussed in Parliament before it is criminalized.

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to the economy which involves treatment, ~~an~~ healing and caring of patients by nurses, allied medical health professionals

children by mothers (housewives), anganwadi workers, creche teachers

elderly (Senior citizens) by their children or NGO workers.

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED :-

- unpaid care work by women for taking care of children and elderly, remains unmonetised, unmeasured and is not included in GDP. Thus, it is not treated with due respect

→ Lack of volunteers to do social service and provide care to widows and other senior citizens.

→ Lack of investments in the caring sector.

→ Lack of regular jobs to nursing staff (Adhoc jobs disincentivise them)

→ Brain drain of nurses from Kerala to UAE and other advanced nations like UK which has NHS.

→ Lack of incentives and training to allied medical health professionals

→ NGOs and Anganwadi workers are inadequately trained.

STEPS TAKEN:

- National Creche Scheme has mandated setting up of ~~Crechers~~ creches in organisations with more than 100 workers or employees. so that care can be provided to children of women employees
- Investment by Ratan Tata in a startup called Goodfellows which provides care and assistance to senior citizens.
- Incentives to NGOs, nurses to take up caring profession.

All these steps are leading to gradual development of care economy in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Learning poverty refers to the phenomenon of deprivation of learning ability among the students at schools as well as colleges.

Pandemic has led to lockdowns and shutting down of schools and colleges, leading to immense learning losses.

IMPLICATIONS :-

- SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS :-

→ Students have been deprived of mid-day meals at schools

→ Less nutrition has hampered their ability to learn.

→ Crucial lessons of gender equality, caste equality have not been learnt at home.

- ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS :-

→ Low incomes did not enable students to get access to

digital devices.

→ As a result, suicides occurred.

→ Also, hiring from ~~indu~~ colleges decreased as industry perceived these students of lower quality.

→ Students spent more time on social media and games like PUBG

→ Mental Health suffered

→ Cheating in online tests occurred.

→ Fair assessment could not occur.

→ Students could not clear their doubts.

WAY AHEAD :-

→ Remedial Coaching for students who were left out during Covid

→ Use of AI to detect and identify students who need customised learning

→ Monitoring of grades of a students.

→ Value-based education to students

→ Digitisation of learning to be promoted.

Thus, these steps can help to put the learning poverty in the museum to which it belongs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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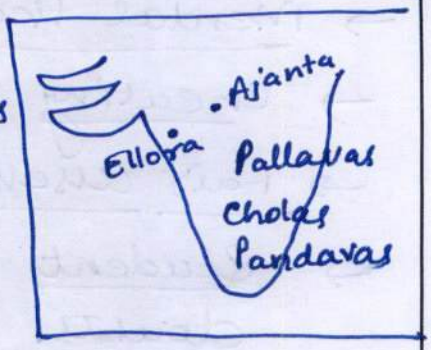
Inspired by Ajanta, Ellora and Badami murals, mural traditions flourished under Cholas, Pandavas and Pallavas in South India.



→ First, murals with Images of Gods and Goddesses developed under Pallavas at Kanchipuram.

→ Images of King Mahendravarman shown as Chitrakarpuli and Vichitra-chitta were shown. This was in 7th century.

→ Under Pandavas in 8th century, Sitanavas-al caves developed which showed traditions of Jainism and beautiful natural figures

→ In 9th Century, under the Cholas, developed the murals at Brihadeshvara and Rajrajeshwara Temples.

These paintings proved to be an inspiration for Nayaka and Vijayanagar paintings in 13th century.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CHARACTERISTICS

→ They mostly had images of Gods and Goddesses.

→ Buddhist Jataka tales were also depicted

→ Victories of Cholas over other rulers were shown in Brihadeshwara temple, Gangaikondacholapuram and Airavateswara temple at Darasuram.

→ Lord Shiva's Nataraj posture was also depicted in the murals.

→ Lives of common people, kings and queen and natural objects were also depicted

Thus, mural traditions of South India aroused great aesthetic interest all over India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism arose out of a desire to free the country from British imperialism. It was a result of many factors:

- COLONIAL MODERNITY

→ British education system devised by Macauley for India wanted to create a class of Indians which was Indian in blood but western in tastes.

→ Hence, the upper middle class Indians started preferring cheap machine-made goods produced at Lancashire instead of traditional clothes.

→ This led to decay of traditional handicrafts industry in India.

→ Due to deindustrialisation, cotton weavers went back to villages which increased pressure on agriculture and also led to poverty.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- RAILWAYS :-

British modernised India through introduction of railways, which integrated all the markets.

→ However, the old guarantee system of 5% assured returns to investors in London resulted in drain of wealth.

- DEVELOPMENT OF JUTE, Cotton INDUSTRIES modernised India but resulted in worker exploitation.

- FREE TRADE modernised India but heavy tariffs on Indian exports to Europe deprived India of crucial export surplus.

- RELIGIOUS REFORMS like abolition of Sati, legalisation of widow remarriage modernised India but were seen as an interference in Indian traditions by nationalism.

However, nationalism was not just a product of modernity. There were other factors too like:-

- POLITICAL :- Lack of freedom, rights
  → liberty to press
  → lack of universal adult franchise

- SOCIAL :-
  → famines, hunger
  → Poverty
  → Gender inequality

- ECONOMIC :-
  → High revenue demand
  → Commercialisation of agriculture
  → Overvalued rupee.

All these factors led to Indian nationalism in 19th century.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmentalism refers to giving due regard to environment in nation's political and socio-economic policies.

Post-independence, environmentalism surfaced in many organised movements like :-

- CHIPKO MOVEMENT

→ in Uttarakhand
→ led by Sunderlal Bhagana
→ women hug the trees to prevent the authorities from cutting trees for development projects.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- APPIKO MOVEMENT

→ in Andhra Pradesh
→ to prevent deforestation
→ to prevent unplanned urbanization and industrialisation

- NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN

→ led by Medha Patekar
→ to prevent the authorities from building Sardar Sarovar Dam which could have adverse ecological effects on flora and fauna of the region.

- ANNA HAZARE's MOVEMENT in RALEGAON SIDDHI :-

→ to build rainwater harvesting structures in dry area
→ watershed development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- MOVEMENT BY NIYAMGIRI TRIBES

→ in Odisha
→ to protest against establishment of ~~Vedanta~~ POSCO mines and company which could lead to environment degradation

- JAL JEEVAN ABHIYAN

→ is a movement by Ministry Of Jal Shakti
→ to conserve groundwater
→ to conserve rainwater by building percolation tanks, check ~~bunds~~ dams and bunds.

These organised movements have generated environmental consciousness and have strengthened environmentalism in India.

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleon, the great ruler of France blocked all economic routes to Britain.

Impact :-

→ All trade routes were choked
→ Free trade suffered
→ Inflation in Britain
→ Political instability due to economic hardships of people.

However, the continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy as:

→ Britain swore to take revenge
→ Britain allied with other countries to alienate Napoleon

→ Britain declared war on France.

→ Since Britain was militarily superior, Napoleon lost in the famous Battle of waterloo in 1860.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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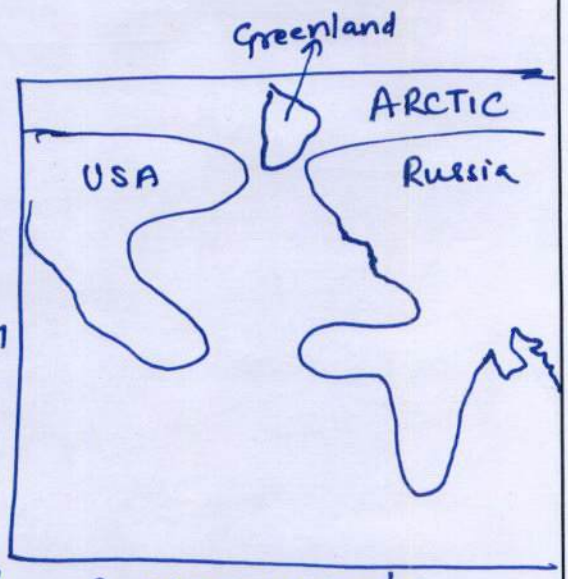
Arctic Paradox refers to the lack of habitation and poor socio-economic development of the Arctic, despite its huge wealth of resources like Oil, gas and minerals and fisheries.



→ This paradox occurs due to underexploitation of the region

→ Since Arctic is a no-man's land, hence it is sometimes underutilised.

→ However, due to growing geopolitical rivalries, nations have gained interest in the Arctic.

→ Due to rising problems of global warming and strange, extreme and sudden phenomenon of Arctic Polar Vortex, researchers have aquired interest in Arctic.

→ This will help them to investigate the impact of global warming on the melting of glaciers and its consequences on fisheries and biodiversity.

→ Since Arctic has not been researched enough despite the interest of nations in it, this is a Paradox.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF :-

- MINERAL RESOURCES in Arctic

→ Minerals like:

- Cobalt
- Lithium
- Polymetallic nodules are

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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present in the Arctic.

→ These minerals like cobalt, lithium can be used for manufacturing of electronic vehicles.

- DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

→ Solar energy is available at Arctic for 6 continuous months, which can be harnessed for creating solar power

→ Wind, Tidal and Geothermal energy can be explored

→ Hydro energy is also now available at Arctic due to melting of glacier.

Thus, Arctic region is a reservoir of mineral and energy resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere refers to the region which is covered with snow, ice and other forms of frozen water.

DEVASTATING IMPACT OF CRYOSPHERE

- ON ECOSYSTEM:

→ Melting of glaciers can lead to excessive freshwater in oceans

→ Due to global warming, the water evaporates over time and water bodies become saline, adversely affecting fishes and other marine organisms.

→ Dead zones develop in water Bodies

→ The methane buried under ice and permafrost is released when ice melts, ~~adve~~ adversely affecting ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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DEVASTATING IMPACT ON PEOPLE:-

→ Melting of glaciers leads to floods

→ Cloud bursts become frequent

→ Sources of freshwater decline as fewer glaciers left

→ Water scarcity

→ Salination and contamination of water

→ Flow of water bodies reduces, adversely affecting fishing and other economic activities

→ Navigation in inland waterways becomes difficult

→ Economic hardship of people dependent on blue economy

→ loss of livelihood, life and property when extreme floods occur.

MEASURES TO TACKLE THIS THREAT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Reduce carbon emissions

→ Adopt renewable energy

→ Take steps to mitigate climate change and global warming which leads to melting of glaciers

→ Carbon geosequestration

→ Evacuate people from flood prone areas

→ Install early warning systems

→ Increase R&D on the impact of melting of glaciers

→ Allow scientists to study the nature of glaciers in Arctic, Antarctic and Himalayas.

Thus, all these measures can help to tackle the devastating impact of cryosphere changes.

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban flooding occurs when the the supply or downpour of rainwater from the clouds exceeds the ability of the land surface to absorb it.

CAUSES OF URBAN FLOODING

→ Global warming
→ climate change
→ Cloud bursts
→ Inundation of a large area within a small period of time
→ Lack of proper sewerage system
→ Silted drains
→ Unplanned urbanization
→ Lack of water bodies to absorb rainwater.

RISK TO URBAN ECOSYSTEM

Risk is the expected amount of losses to the ecosystem due to floods.

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

→ The risk to urban ecosystem is high due to

High Hazard

due to climate change

Vulnerability

→ Poverty

→ Slums are difficult to demolish

→ Urbanization

→ Encroachment of land near water bodies.

CAPACITY is limited, due to which risk increases.

→ The administrative capacity to revamp the drain structure, sewerage structure and to rescue people from urban floods is limited.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Access to schools, hospitals gets affected due to urban floods

Social infrastructure like Angan-wadis, Mid-day meals get disrupted

IMPACT ON CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Telecom Lines get affected hampering Communication

Digital infrastructure comes to a halt

Road, railway infrastructure crumbles

SOLUTIONS :-

- PES (Payment for Ecosystem Services) Model of New York needs to be adopted i.e. govt. needs to pay people for preserving the catchment areas of water bodies, so that urban floods do not occur
- Reduce encroachment of catchment areas
- Build bioswales and rainwater harvesting structures. (Minir Shah Committee)

All this will help to control urban floods

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand obtained from water bodies has multiple uses.

ECONOMIC SERVICES OF SAND:

→ Fine sand is used as construction material

→ Used in real estate

→ Helps in binding of bricks

→ Also used to create glass products (as sand contains silica)

→ Ceramic products are also manufactured with sand

→ Pottery also utilizes sand

→ Sand also used in aquaguard filters — helps in Reverse Osmosis.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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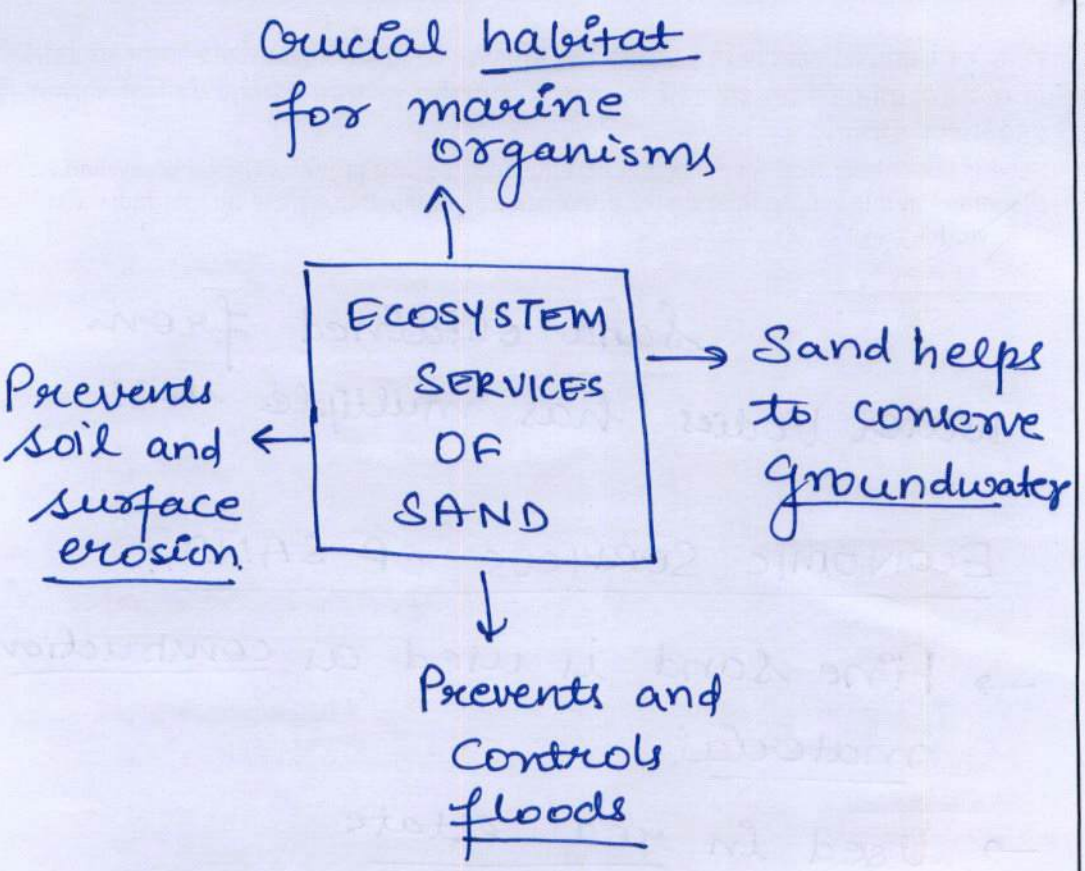

PRESENT STATUS OF SAND-MINING IN INDIA

→ Sand is being illegally mined

→ This reduces the water carrying capacity of water bodies

→ Adversely affects fisheries and water ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SUSTAINABLE SAND MINING :-

→ will lead to conservation of groundwater

→ prevent floods

→ maintenance of marine biodiversity

→ give enough time to rocks in the water bodies to regenerate sand

→ revitalise marine ecosystem

→ sustainable dredging will allow enough time to water bodies to replenish themselves with sand.

Thus, the government needs to stop illegal sand mining and promote the use of artificial sand for real estate purposes so that dependence on natural sand can be reduced.

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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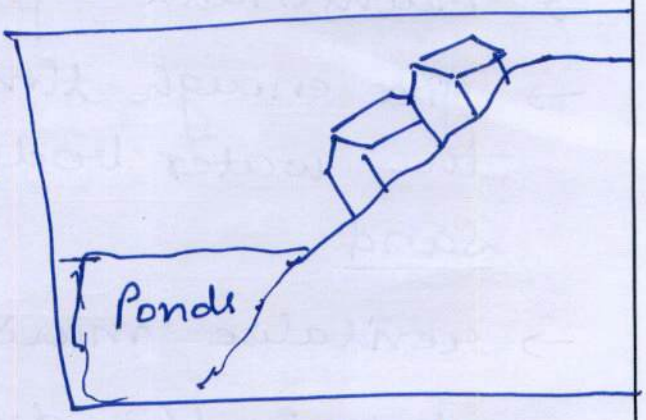
Unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces have led to several problems like:

- Encroachment of catchment areas of rivers



- This leads to urban floods
- Pollution of air, rivers
- Development of slums near islands of prosperity i.e. posh areas (Unbalanced growth)
- Imporerishment of farmers
- Shrinking of cultivable lands to accommodate more factories and offices

→ Plastic pollution has choked drains

→ Water bodies have got silted and polluted reducing their water carrying capacity.

→ Urbanisation has led to urban areas becoming Urban Heat Islands (due to increasing use of concrete)

→ Poor Waste Management has led to mountains of garbage heap in urban areas.

REFORMS NEEDED IN URBAN PLANNING AND CAPACITY

- REFORMS IN PLANNING

→ Urban spaces need to be reimagined

→ Water bodies need to be conserved, rejuvenated

→ Ban plastics to reduce plastic pollution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Green spaces need to be developed

→ Promote urban forestry.

→ Prevent illegal encroachments of catchment areas

→ Revamp drainage and sewerage structure to prevent floods

→ Build bioswales, ponds and rainwater harvesting structures

→ Building Codes to be adhered to make buildings energy efficient.

REFORMS IN CAPACITY

→ Increase funding from State government

→ The functions in Schedule XII need to be devolved to municipalities

→ Human resources need to be augmented through lateral hiring

→ Capacity building sessions on urban ~~civ~~ space management.

Thus, reforms are urgently needed for efficient management of urban spaces.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Feminist movements in India have generally involved western upper class women only and have left behind women with poor socio-economic backgrounds.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR:

Me Too Movement was spearheaded only by urban, well educated women. However, rural women who also face sexual harassment in their jobs at farms or factories, did not get a chance to raise their voice.

→ Social media is mostly used by western upper class women. Poor, rural women lack the

wherewithal to access digital devices and the digital literacy to operate social media

→ Awareness levels of upper class women is quite high.

→ Legal help is easily arranged by upper class women

→ The authorities, NGOs, civil society, courts are more receptive to voice of upper class women with higher financial resources.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST :-

→ Women like Bhawri Devi did not belong to upper caste, yet she was provided justice through the courts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Activists and NGOs come out to support women with weak financial backgrounds.

Eg:- Bilkis Bano was supported by NGOs to file a case against remission granted to the convicts who gangraped her

→ Administration :- Bureucrats are empathemic to needs of rural, poor women.

Eg:- Pension benefits, ration benefits are immediately provided to women in need.

→ Police has become more gender-sensitive

→ Media also helps rural women to raise their grievances

Thus, inclusivity is increasingly being witnessed in current feminist movements in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27.08.2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre SUSHANT UNIVERSITY, SECTOR-56, GURUGRAM

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
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9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to the the availability, accessibility and affordability of food to the citizens at all times. These are the 3 dimensions of food security.

INDIA'S STATUS IN TERM OF FOOD SECURITY WRT 3 DIMENSIONS:-

• AVAILABILITY :-

→ India is a self-sufficient country in terms of food production.

→ The NFSA, 2013 ensures that food is provided to BPL households via the PDS.

→ For this, the government procures rice ~~from~~ and wheat from farmers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- **ACCESSIBLE**:

→ Food is accessible to Fair Price shops or Ration Shops every month.

→ Besides, cooperatives like AMUL, Mother Dairy provide milk to consumers. Besides, Amma canteens provide subsidized food to poor people

- **AFFORDABILITY**:-

→ At present, the ration is available free of cost to antyodaya and priority households.

→ Food inflation of tomatoes, onions makes them unaffordable.

→ However, NAFED and NCCF intervene and provides tomatoes (available in market at the rate of ₹150 per kg) to consumers at ₹80 per kg. Thus, ₹70 per kg loss is borne by govt. under its Price Stabilization Fund Scheme.

Thus, India is a food secure nation and ensures that no citizen has to sleep ~~hungry~~ empty-stomach.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Modern technologies like blockchain and Chat GPT can transform agriculture into more efficient and sustainable sector.

Use of Blockchain

- It can digitize the entire supply chain in agriculture
- It can solves sanitary and phytosanitary issues in agriculture, by giving the exact origin of the crops.
- It can be used to store IPR in agriculture
- It can make logistics more efficient.
- It can keep an inventory of fertilizers and manure and promote organic farming.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Use of ChatGPT

- It can respond to queries of farmers in their regional language, Large language model like Bhashini is already doing that
- It can guide proper applicating of fertilizers and pesticides
- It can predict monsoons and temperature
- It can recommend amount of irrigation needed by the crop, thus leading to sustainable agriculture.

Thus, farmers must leverage these technologies to increase their yields and double their incomes.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarization refers to the reduction in use of dollar for settling trade transactions.

FACTORS THAT ARE LEADING TO DE-DOLLARIZATION:

- Sanctions on Russia
- Freezing of Russia's foreign reserves of Russia under the SWIFT system (which is mainly operated by the US)
- Tightening of monetary policy by Fed lead to dollar outflows and destabilize financial market
- To smoothen exchange rate fluctuations
- To reduce dependence on dollar.

DOLLAR WILL LOSE ITS DOMINANCE?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Yes

- Internationalization of rupee is occurring
- Yuan is rising
- Regional swaps like Chiang Mai initiative, reduce dependence on dollar
- Trade invoicing being done in rupee with Russia, UAE, Iran, Sri Lanka.
- Cryptocurrency is a direct challenge to dollar

No

- Dollar still is a part of 60% of world's trade transactions
- IMF's SDR is dominated by dollar
- Perfect Capital Account Convertibility exists in US and not in other countries, hence other countries' currencies are unlikely to become reserve currencies.

However, we must diversify our forex and reduce our dependence on dollar.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The WTO's Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) has a de-minimus provision in it according to which Indian subsidies to farmers cannot exceed 10% of its ~~sub~~ value of agricultural production in 1986.

However, the developed countries maintain that Indian subsidies exceeds the limit set for Amber Box subsidies under AOA.

MERITS IN CONTINUING FOOD SUBSIDY

→ India recently allocated ₹2 lakh crore for its food subsidy in FY 2023-24 budget. It is important because:-

- NFSA, 2013 mandates the govt. to provide food to BPL population.

→ For this, the govt. has to procure food grains from farmers at MSP.

→ Also, fisheries subsidies are important for the livelihoods of fishermen.

→ To solve the growing problem of poverty, hunger, stunting, wasting, undernutrition and anaemia, food subsidy is a must.

However, to meet WTO's requirements, India can increase its :-

- Green subsidies

↓ in the form of

- Direct Cash Support as in PM-KISAN
- Agri-Infrastructure subsidies.

This will reduce specific per-unit crop subsidy as well as input subsidies and make India WTO compliant.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

To address India's water water needs, government has undertaken several initiatives like:-

Initiatives
- Jal Jeevan Mission (for installation of taps)
- Swachh Bharat Mission (for grey water management)
- Atal Bhujal Yojana (to augment groundwater)
- NIRMAL Ganga (to make Ganga pollution-free)

Despite these initiatives, the issues of water availability and water quality have still not been solved.

NEED FOR PRIORITISED INTERVENTION

→ to ensure water is available for drinking water purposes.

→ to ensure availability of water for agricultural and commercial needs
→ To solve inter-state water disputes
→ To drive river interlinking efficiently
→ To augment groundwater
→ To do wastewater treatment
→ To enhance water quality testing.

Interventions needed
- → Rainwater harvesting to augment groundwater
- → River water interlinking
- → Strengthening of Pacani samities to carry out water quality checks using water-testing kits.
- → Enhance coordination between agencies like CWC, CWGB.

Thus, the Ministry of Jal shakti must make all-out efforts to strengthen the availability of water and water quality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The glacial retreat in the Arctic is mainly driven by global warming and Climate Change.

MAJOR DRIVERS OF GLACIAL RETREAT IN ARCTIC

- Carbon emissions from vehicles, industries
- Temperature rise by 1.11°C above pre-industrial levels (soon about to exceed 1.5°C limit)
- Lack of Carbon sequetration in Arctic
- Release of methane by agriculture and poultry sector
- Black carbon emissions by aeroplanes

Thus, Arctic is reeling with the impact of climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RETREAT OF ARCTIC GLACIERS :-

- Rise in sea water level
- Salinity intrusion in coastal areas
- Flora and fauna in marine ecosystem will die in dead zones
- Coral reef bleaching
- Changes in water cycle
- Albedo effect of ice will reduce, thus sunlight will not be reflected and this will exacerbate global warming.
- Release of methane by permafrost.

Thus, the Arctic region needs to be conserved by dedicated efforts towards reduction in climate change.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Tourism has become attractive due to the influx of private companies and startups in the space sector.

Eg :- Virgin Galactic (of UK) and Blue origin and Tesla (of US) might offer space tourism in coming years.

SPACE TOURISM : NEW REALITY

- due to increasing expenditure on space research
- Technology advancement
- Curiosity of humans to explore space
- space can become an alternative home to Earth, which is becoming inhospitable due to climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in Space Tourism

- High risk
- Extremely costly
- Resources can be utilized for uplifting people from poverty
- Burden of legal liability is unclear if mission fails.
- Risk to life and property.
- Can lead to space race
- Space Debris can rise
- High amount of emissions released by spacecraft, can further lead to global warming.

Measures needed

- Global Agreement needed
- Outer space Treaty needs to be revised
- Space Tourism needs to be regulated
- Burden of liability for failure of mission needs to be clearly defined.

Thus, space tourism can be permitted. However, it must be regulated for safety of tourists.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRISPR-Cas9 technology was invented by Dr. Jennifer Douduma for editing of genes

Benefits of CRISPR-Cas9
- Allows defective genetic material to be removed using molecular scissors called Cas9
- It saves a baby from inheriting a defective gene (or disease) from its parents.

Limitations of CRISPR-Cas9
- It still cannot edit genes of malignant cells
- Cancer cell multiplications cannot be controlled using CRISPR-Cas9.

CAR-T Cell Therapy

- can be used to overcome the limitations of T-cell Therapy
- It can train the T-cells present in the White Blood cells to fight against Cancer.

Thus, clinical trials must be carried out to ~~en~~ develop CAR-T cell Therapy so that it can be enabled to treat cancer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Prominent violent extremist organizations deploy new and emerging technologies like AI, ML, Blockchain to create disorder.

NEED FOR GLOBAL EFFORTS :-

- CRYPTO CURRENCY is increasingly being used to do terrorist financing and smuggling of drugs on dark web. This can be controlled only through global regulation of cryptocurrency
- AI is being used to manipulate elections, eg:- Cambridge Analytica Scandal affected US elections.
- Deepfakes are being utilized by extremist organisations to radicalize the youth, eg:- ISIS recruiting youth from Kerala, Kashmir.

- DRONES being used by extremist organizations on borders for surveillance and drug smuggling.
- Hacking, ransomware, phishing being done by extremists to destabilize critical infrastructure.

GLOBAL INTERVENTIONS needed like:-

- Regulation of cryptocurrency (Blockchain)
- Regulation of AI
- Accountability of Big Tech Companies need to be enhanced through Vienna Convention
- Coordination for intelligence-sharing regarding terrorism and drug smuggling needed.
- FATF sanctions on countries that support coercion and terrorism.

Thus, global concerted efforts alone can prevent misuse of emerging technologies and usher peace and tranquility in world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

LAC has become a tense region due to Galwan and Yangtse incidents.

→ India is building infrastructure, eg :- Daulat Beg Oldie Road.

→ China is also ramping up infrastructure near the Pangong Tso areas

ROLE OF ITBP :-

- GUARDING OF BORDER

→ using surveillance technology like lasers, drones, sensors, radars

→ to prevent infiltration and foreign objects within country

- REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF GOODS AND PEOPLE :-

→ To ensure that illegal goods do not enter our border

→ To ensure that ~~people~~ unauthorized people do not come into country.

→ Regular patrolling.

- SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE via

  → Vibrant Village Scheme

  → Border Area Development Scheme

  → Enhance trust and faith of locals on ITBP.

- DISPUTE RESOLUTION

  → occurs bilaterally if LAC agreement is violated

Thus, ITBP guards Indo-China border. For more effective functioning, it must encourage locals to become its eyes and ears if any untoward incident occurs on border.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land productivity refers to the amount of crop produced per hectare area of the land.

Irrigation water productivity refers to how efficiently water is delivered to the roots of the plants, without any leakages or losses.

NEED TO SHIFT FROM LAND PRODUCTIVITY TO IRRIGATION PRODUCTIVITY

- Land is finite :- Hence, more land cannot be used for more production.
- Fragmentation of lands :- 86% of farmers are small and marginal and

as per Agricultural Census, the average landholding size is 1.08 hectares. Thus, economies of scale are missing and hence, land productivity cannot be increased.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Deforestation is causing loosening of soil and soil erosion, leading to land degradation.
- Climate change necessitates efficient use of water.
- Irrigation water can be delivered to plants in a controlled mater.
- Water leakages can be monitored.

LAND PRODUCTIVITY IS ALSO IMPORTANT

- Soil's health is critical for good harvest.
- Balanced use of fertilizers is important
- Land is to be rejuvenated through mixed farming, crop rotation, zero tilling agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CHALLENGES IN SHIFTING TO IRRIGATION WATER PRODUCTIVITY

- Lack of credit to farmers
- Lack of subsidies for micro-irrigation like drip, sprinkler
- Water-intensive crops like paddy are still being grown
- Production of water-efficient crops still missing.
- Use of fertilizers (and lack of organic farming) necessitates more water usage
- Leakages cannot be detected (IoT, smart water meters are absent)

Thus, it is critical to enhance irrigation water productivity so that yield and land productivity can be raised.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green hydrogen can be produced through electrolysis of water using renewable energy.

Green hydrogen is a renewable energy which can enable India to shift from thermal energy to renewable energy and thus, achieve target of generating 500 GW renewable energy by 2030.

ROLE OF GREEN HYDROGEN IN UNLOCKING ENERGY SECURITY:

- Water is found in abundance in India. However, electrolysis units need to be set up to convert it into green hydrogen.

- **Alternative to EVs** :- green Hydrogen is a cleaner alternative to EVs as green hydrogen does not require:
  - → storage batteries,
  - → charging batteries.

  Also, it generates no e-waste unlike EVs.

- **Reduction in Carbon Emissions** :- as combustion of green hydrogen only releases water.
- Can enable India to achieve **net zero by 2070**
- Can replace coal, petroleum and natural gas

GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION

→ can be used by India to :-

- attract investors to invest in green hydrogen
- attract technology transfer of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

green hydrogen technology

- set standards for emissions for companies using green hydrogen.
- Incentivise startups to produce green-hydrogen based vehicles.
- This will help India to phase out coal and EV subsidies and divert economic resources towards production of green hydrogen.

Thus, green hydrogen mission is a gamechanger and can help India achieve SDG 13.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 43 of the Indian Constitution enjoins the government to provide a living wage to all citizens.

MINIMUM WAGE	LIVING WAGE
→ is provided to meet subsistence needs like food, clothing and shelter.	→ is provided to improve the quality of life and covers needs of: • health • education • transportation costs.

Benefits of living wage

- → It covers the broader needs of an individual
- → Improves standard of living
- → Improves productivity of a person
- → The focus shifts from subsistence to empowerment
- → It expands the freedom of individual to make choices

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CONSTRAINTS IN ADOPTION OF LIVING WAGE

- Decline in Public Expenditure after 1991 due to declining tax-GDP ratio (which is only 16% at present)
- Different states have different needs
- Difficult to monitor
- Need to rein in fiscal deficit (FRBM target of 4.5% of GDP by 2025-2026)
- Can lead to inflation
- Subsidies already cover the health, education needs of an individual. Eg:- Samagra Shiksha, Ayushman Bharat

Reforms needed

- Living wage needs to be indexed to inflation
- Subsidies can be replaced by living wage.
- Pilot studies can be conducted to test the efficacy of living wage.

Thus, it is time to empower the individuals with a living wage. However, its pros and cons must be assessed before it is rolled out.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Union budget has a deep impact on different sectors of the economy like:

- women
- MSMEs
- infrastructure
- rural development
- health
- education
- housing.

However, the budgetary processes and the budget policies do not come under substantial public scrutiny.

ARGUMENTS IN AGREEMENT :-

- Media just discusses the budget allocation
- Consultation meetings with industry stakeholders — not highlighted

→ Budget sessions of Parliament not given sufficient coverage

→ Post-Budget press Conference with the FM and secretaries of Finance Ministry, are not covered adequately by media.

→ Outcomes of budget not discussed.

→ OOMF = Output-outcome Monitoring Framework, released along with budget, is hardly highlighted.

→ Lack of awareness among media as well as citizens regarding the targets being set in budget.

PUBLIC SCRUTINY EXISTS :-

→ Research websites like PRS, CPR India and other think tanks organise discussions on Budget

→ Budget analysis is displayed on their websites.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Budgetary trends are being analysed.

→ Industry also discusses the potential of the Budget to benefit the economy.

→ Gender Budget is analysed by magazines like EPW.

→ TV debates do occur on budget.

→ Underutilization and misutilization of funds for various schemes, is analyzed by CAG.

Thus, budgetary processes and budget policies have far-reaching impact and must be sufficiently scrutinised by public for public interest.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India adopted the milk cooperative model to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer.

M.S. Swaminathan started the Operation Flood and thus, the Milk revolution began.

Different milk cooperatives like AMUL, VITA, VERKA developed which use advanced technologies to improve the quantity and quality of milk production in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PRODUCTIVITY OF DAIRY ANIMALS IS A CONCERN :

REASONS

- Lack of sufficient fodder for dairy animals (absence of monsoon)
- Lack of vet doctors in villages
- Lack of Canola oilseeds to feed cattle
- Lack of timely vaccination
- Diseases like anthrax, foot and mouth disease and brucellosis are common.
- Absence of artificial insemination facilities in India for breed improvement

Thus, the farmers are not able to raise or double their incomes due to reduced productivity of dairy animals.

Solutions

- Artificial insemination centres must be set
- Timely vaccination
- Subsidies to veterinary doctors for treatment of diseased cattle.
- Setting up more Gaushalas. (as recommended by NSTI Aayog)
- Subsidies for fodder.

Thus, the farmers must make every effort to make their cattle more effective and productive so that India continues to be the world's biggest milk producer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate change refers to the change in the global temperature and rainfall patterns due to natural and anthropogenic factors.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CROP FAILURES :

- It causes untimely monsoons
- Delay in monsoon affects sowing and harvesting
- Floods spoil the crops
- Droughts lead to degradation of land and reduce yields
- viruses, pest and locust attacks increase, reducing yields.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

AGRICULTURE SECTOR LEADS TO CLIMATE CHANGE :-

- Methane emissions due to enteric fermentation inside the bodies of cattle, leads to climate change.
- Flood irrigation to produce paddy leads to methane emissions.
- Production of fertilizers for agriculture entails carbon emissions.
- Power, electricity, machinery needed for agriculture also cause emissions
- Stubble burning leads to smog and pollution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF FARMING COMMUNITY :- Strategy under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan :-

- Use of organic farming
- Integrated farming
- GM technology to be used to make crops climate change resilient
- Promotion of climate smart agriculture
- Promote millets (instead of paddy)
- Use drip irrigation instead of ~~rice~~ flood irrigation (Direct seeding of rice be used
- Stubble burning be reduced using rewards and incentives

Thus, climate change is upon us. We must make our farming resilient to ensure food security of the nation.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Earthquake refers to the sudden shaking of earth's surface due to movement of tectonic plates.

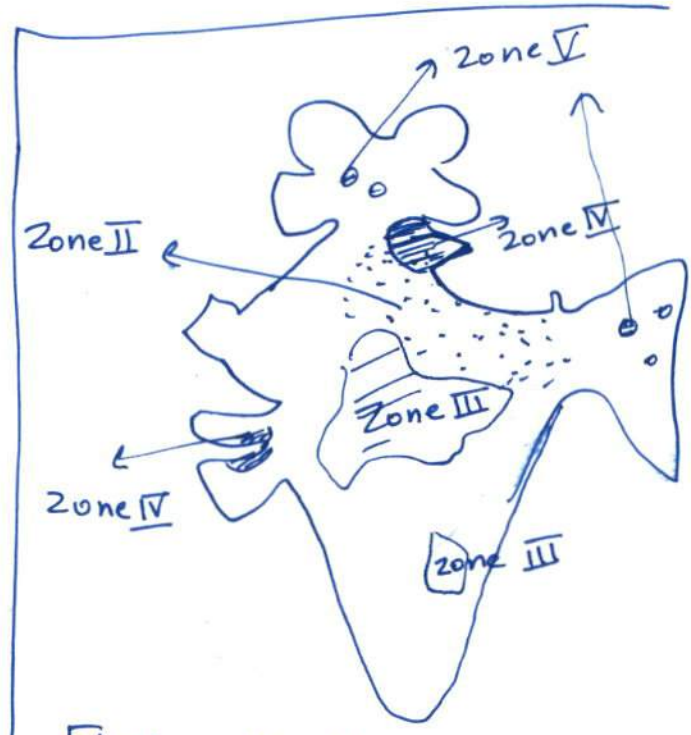

Fig 1 :- Earthquake prone regions in India.

Regions like Delhi lie in Zone II in terms of earthquake vulnerability.

~~INST~~ VULNERABILITY TO EARTHQUAKES

- The Indian plate is moving at the rate of 5cm per year towards the European plate.
- Thus, the Himalayas are very

prone to Earthquakes.

- Construction of hydroelectric projects also increases the vulnerability of a region to earthquakes, leading to reservoir-induced earthquakes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO MITIGATE EARTHQUAKE LOSSES :-

- 58% of India's land is vulnerable to earthquakes.

→ MICROZONATION STUDIES of big towns like Delhi, Kolkata has been carried out to assess the vulnerability of different zones to earthquakes.

→ SAGE scheme of Ministry of Earthquake is strengthening system of forecasting of earthquakes.

→ National Centre of Seismology is setting up seismic stations across

country to better predict earthquakes

→ Boreholes have been dug in Koyna, Maharashtra to study earthquakes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

GAPS STILL EXIST

- → Microzonation studies should be done for all districts
- → Land use planning is still not guided by hazard mapping
- → Capacity building of seismic engineers is inadequate.

Solutions

- → Development must be guided by hazard mapping
- → More seismic stations be set up
- → Capacity building of seismic engineers under REACHOUT scheme of Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- → Earthquake-resistant buildings be mandated because it is not the earthquake that kills, it is the buildings that kill.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion refers to the the combining of a hydrogen and helium atom to produce energy.

It is a clean energy and does not lead to carbon emissions.

Advantages of Nuclear Fusion

- Reduces dependence on fossils
- Solves the intermittency problem of solar and wind energy.
- Solar panels, batteries need not be the sole energy provider
- Climate change is controlled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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LIMITATIONS OF USING NUCLEAR FUSION TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY AT A COMMERCIAL SCALE

- Lack of technical expertise to do controlled nuclear fusion.
- Danger and risk of Disaster (which can be even more deadly than Bhopal Gas tragedy)
- Radiation waste disposal is a problem.
- Risks outweigh the benefits.
- Lack of fuel.

Thus, ~~of~~ countries must learn from the best practices of each other and from the ITER experiment before fusion is used to generate electricity at commercial scale.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The PMLA Act 2002, aims to prevent the menace of money laundering i.e. conversion of money obtained illegally or through illegitimate sources into clean money or legitimate money.

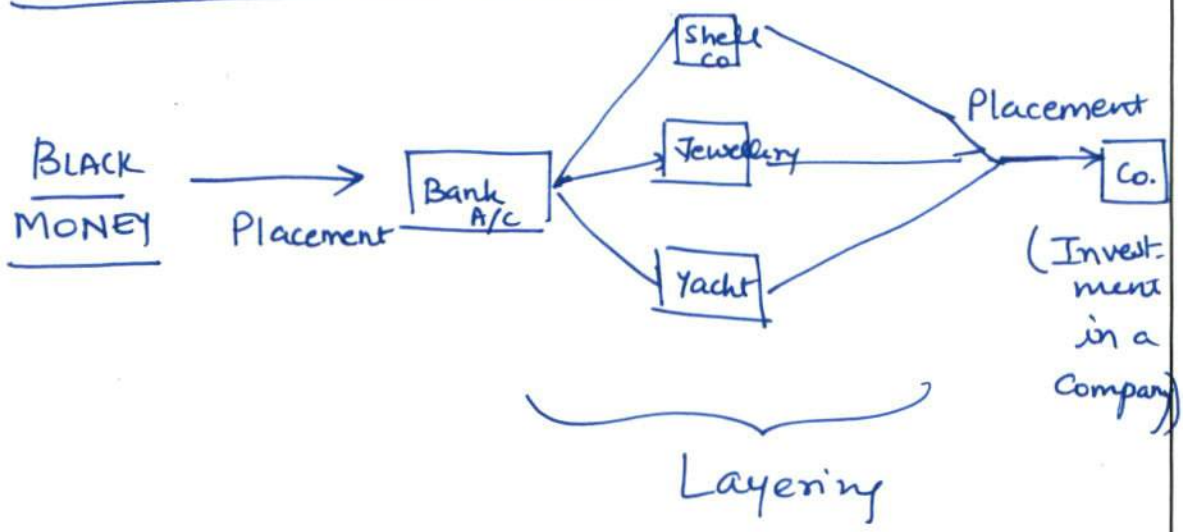

Fig 1 :- Process of money Laundering

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

RECENT AMENDMENT IN PMLA, 2002

- NGOs will now be monitored by PMLA
- ED can conduct raids under PMLA

EFFICACY OF PMLA

Successes of PMLA

- Corruption has reduced
- Corrupt officers like IAS Pooja Singhal have been caught
- Taxpayer money is no longer being laundered
- Swift ED raids have reduced laundering

Failure or challenges

- Shell companies still exist
- Round tripping is done by companies to avoid taxes
- Fake GST invoices, e-way Bills still lead to generation of Black money.

Strengthening PMLA

- ED should not be used to settle political scores
- Better coordination of ED with Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) to track money laundering
- Use of AI to track suspicious transactions
- International cooperation

Thus, PMLA needs to become more effective in tackling the menace of money laundering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian Ocean region is a strategic region that witnesses global trade and navigation.

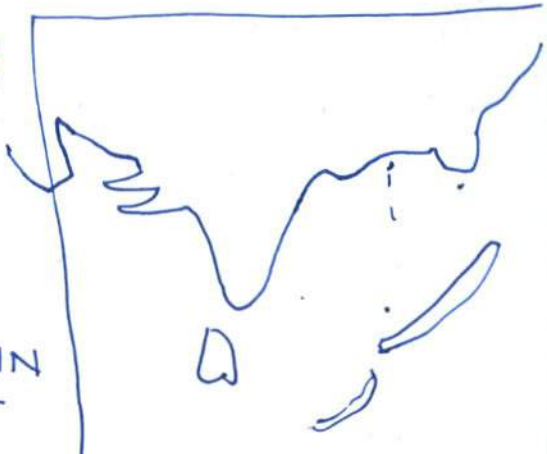

Fig 1 :- Indian Ocean

SECURITY THREATS IN IOR THAT HAVE A BEARING ON INDIA'S MARITIME BORDER INTERESTS

→ Piracy (near Somalia, Horn of Africa)

→ Choke points can be blocked by countries like
- → Malacca Strait
- → Hormuz Strait
- → Babel Mandab

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ String of Pearls strategy of China to encircle India by buying ports in the neighbouring countries of India via debt trap diplomacy.

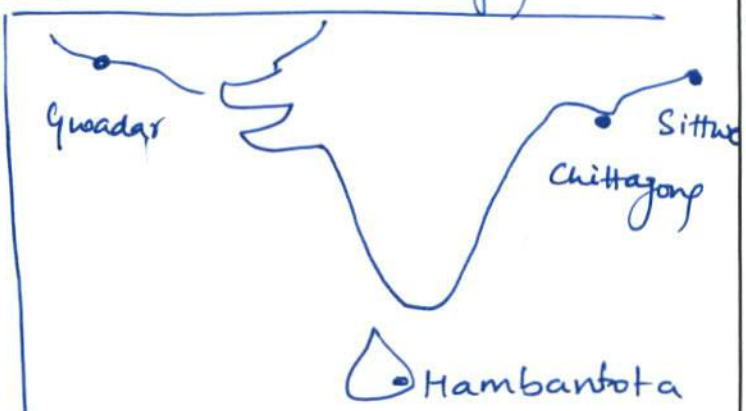

Fig 2:- String of Pearls

→ Threat of terrorism, eg:- Mumbai attacks of 2008.

→ Porous maritime borders with Pakistan (Sir Creek region) and Bangladesh

→ Violation of rules-based order by China

→ Fishing issue of Katchatheevu Island.

STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH MARITIME BORDER THREATS :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Use of GPS on fishing boats to avoid Mumbai terror attack-like situation.

→ Giving digital IDs to fishermen.

→ Use of IMAC, Gurugram centre for surveillance of ships.

→ Real-time monitoring of ~~monitoring~~ maritime borders.

→ Use of lasers, sensors at maritime border to prevent infiltration.

→ Diplomacy to be used to settle maritime disputes.

→ Coordination between agencies like Coast Guard, marine police, lighthouse, hydrocarbons, shipping and fishermen to increase vigil on borders.

Thus, maritime borders need to be secured for safety of our nation.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK